

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 185

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ARGENTINA

Bignone Calls for Realism as Elections Approach B 1
Radical Civic Union Defends Electoral Process B 1
LA PRENSA Column Views Atomic Bomb 'Madness' [20 Sep] B 2

BOLIVIA

Communique Issued on Polish Vice Minister's Visit C 1
[EL DIARIO 19 Sep]
Government, COB Leaders Discuss Economic Issues C 1
MIR Accuses Siles of Abandoning UDP Program C 3
Political Leaders Create New UDP Faction C 4
Southern Mine Workers Declare 48-Hour Strike C 4
Phone Workers Strike; Threaten To Isolate Nation C 4

BRAZIL

Plan To Increase Military Budget by 183 Percent D 1
Police Report Student Demonstration in Manaus D 1
Interior Minister Launches Presidential Campaign D 2
Dissident Group To Rejoin Communist Party D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 18 Sep]
Briefs: Communist Party Expels Leaders; ESG, IV Corps Commanders; D 3
Drought Losses in Maranhao

CHILE

Havana Cites Announcement of Clandestine Radio E 1
Visiting Argentine Atomic Energy Chief Interviewed E 1
Police Communique on Radio Agricultura Bombing E 2
Expelled Labor Leader Authorized To Return E 3
Valdes Denies Statement Published in L'UNITA E 3
Part Two of Article by Communist Party Leader E 4
[Mexico City EL DIA 3 Sep]

COLOMBIA

ELN Announces International Guerrilla Front F 1
Rebels Seek Amnesty, Form Political Group F 1
PCC Leader Reacts to Defense Minister's Call F 2
[EL TIEMPO 19 Sep]
Death Squads Suspected in Journalist's Murder F 2

PERU

Workers Confederation Organizes Work Stoppage [Havana] J 1
Link Between Drug Traffickers, Terrorists Denied J 1

URUGUAY

Police Chief Reports on 25 Sep Protest Plans	K 1
Havana Cites Rally, Plans	K 1
Briefs: Exile Magazine	K 1

MEXICO

Official Announces Foreign Trade Surplus	M 1
Secretary Says Land Invasions Have Ended [EL UNIVERSAL 18 Sep]	M 1
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials	M 1

PANAMA

President Addresses State Council Session	N 1
Deputy Canal Administrator Discusses Future [LA REPUBLICA 18 Sep]	N 2
Briefs: New Provincial Governor; New Televisora Nacional Manager; Coffee Committee Supervises Exports	N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Further on Charges Against ETA, Investigation	P 1
Basque Congressmen To Inquire	P 1
Nicaraguan Government Warned	P 1

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Approval of Military Assistance, Aid Urged [EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE 19-25 Sep]	P 2
Upcoming Peace Commission, FMLN-FDR Meeting Viewed	P 3
Quinonez Cited on Talks	P 3
Official Source Rejects Talks [EL DIARIO DE HOY 21 Sep]	P 4
FMLN-FDR Representative on Venue	P 4
Foreign Ministry Department Director Kidnapped	P 5
Havana on Killing of Teacher, Arrest of Peasants	P 5
COPREFA Reports Guerrilla Defeats in Two Villages [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Sep]	P 5
Communist Party Official Assesses Military Situation [Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Sep]	P 6
Havana Reports Army Casualties on Guazapa Hill	P 7
FMLN Command Issues Military Communique [Venceremos]	P 7
Farabundo Marti Details Recent Military Clashes	P 8

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Announces Kissinger To Visit 13 Oct	P 9
Officials Reject Spanish Conditions on Relations	P 9
Havana Cites Peasant Committee Leader on Repression	P 10
Havana Reports on Rebel Military Activities	P 10

HONDURAS

Alvarez Announces New Antisubversion Plan	P 11
New Guerrilla Leader Reportedly Identified	P 12
Further Fighting in Olancho; 2 Guerrillas Killed	P 12

NICARAGUA

Decree Approving Political Parties Law Published [BARRICADA 15 Sep]	P 13
Daniel Ortega Cited on War Situation, Peace Efforts [Tokyo]	P 21
Briefs: Ceremony Honors Technical Brigade	P 21

CUBA

Soviet Paper Cited on Castro Withdrawal Proposal	O 1
Commentary Discusses Argentine Political Scene	O 1
Fernandez Mell Receives Vice Mayor of Prague	O 2
Partial Statistics of 1981 Census Released	O 2

CARIBBEAN

Caricom Extends Meeting of Finance Ministers	S 1
Compton Makes Peace Bid	S 1
Watchdog Committee To Be Set Up	S 1
Trinidad Firm on Licensing	S 2

BAHAMAS

Prime Minister Defended on NBC Drug Charge	S 3
--	-----

BARBADOS

Visiting Surinamese Exile Seeks Support	S 5
---	-----

JAMAICA

Parliament Supports Republican Jamaica [THE DAILY GLEANER 15 Sep]	S 5
--	-----

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference Opens	S 7
Chambers Scores Developed World	S 8
Briefs: Television Channels Opened	S 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Meets Officials in Bulgaria
[cross-reference]

V 1

GUYANA

Exchange of Science Personnel With Cuba Planned

V 1

VENEZUELA

President Denies Two Ministers Resigned

V 1

BIGNONE CALLS FOR REALISM AS ELECTIONS APPROACH

PY212024 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report from Government House]

[Text] At the beginning of today's cabinet meeting, President Bignone stated that it is necessary for the government to adopt at all levels a realistic attitude toward the present situation, adding that it appears that attempts are being made to worsened the situation as the elections approach. This has the obvious purpose of promoting a complex web of intransigent positions in the political and social fields.

The head of state said that this circumstance should open the eyes of the majority of the people who want peaceful elections to the danger of going along with those, probably a small minority, who with spurious motives seek to profit from anarchy and chaos.

President Bignone then said that to overcome this problem there should be a total sense of individual and collective responsibility in all fields and on all levels. He added that it is indispensable that freedom not be abused and that the common good prevail over speculation.

General Bignone said that, today more than ever, the people should show a maximum of understanding, adding that those people who want orderly and honest elections should act responsibly so that social order will prevail in all fields and at all levels.

Bignone said that responsible behavior by the majority of the people is of vital importance in this final stage of the institutional process, and it will be even more important when the constitutional government is installed soon.

He said that during the meetings held with business and union leaders to draw up the measures that were announced on 30 August, there was a sense of responsibility because no promises were made beyond the country's possibilities.

General Bignone also stated that this is particularly significant now that we are a few days away from the election of a constitutional government. He noted that the nation finds it difficult to understand that within the short time that is left the government cannot adopt simplistic and prompt solutions to some of the actions and events which are taking place, many of which are motivated by legitimate concerns.

During the cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Llamil Reston reported on the status of the institutionalization process, and Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran reported on the results of his recent talks with leaders of the two labor confederations.

RADICAL CIVIC UNION DEFENDS ELECTORAL PROCESS

PY211830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1319 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- The Radical Civic Union (UCR) has pointed out that it is alert and ready to mobilize all its forces in response to any attempt to alter the electoral process or to disregard the peoples' legitimate demands.

In a communique issued yesterday, signed by UCR president Raul Alfonsín and other members of the national board, the party voices its opposition to the approval of the amnesty law, and at the same time points out that social unrest could lead to the suspension of the electoral process. The communique points out that situation could result from the demands -- which it terms legitimate -- placed before the authorities, because "if no one does not protest one does not eat, and if one protests, then there will be no elections."

The communique adds: "Therefore, the UCR, aware that the defense of social rights and the return to institutional normality is the unavoidable duty of every sector of the nation, hereby informs the people that it is alert and ready to mobilize all its forces in response to any attempt to alter the electoral process."

The communique maintains that the only way to solve this extortion is by telling and showing this government that it no longer owns the country, and that it cannot continue to handle 28 million Argentine citizens in an arbitrary manner and should use the capacity it still has to at least try and calm the social unrest.

The communique points out that in view of the distressing living conditions, the legitimate interest group claims -- which are shared by over 1 million workers who demand lasting solutions -- have increased.

The UCR also points out that some government groups have insinuated that the electoral process could be suspended due to the social unrest; and the worst thing is that they are willing to try and do so, using the anguish of a people to perpetuate themselves in power.

The communique is signed by Raul Alfonsín, Víctor Martínez, Ricardo Barrios Arrechea, Antonio Troccoli, Luis Caceres, Felipe Llaver, Adolfo Gass, Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero, Ricardo Daud, Armando Romero, Sergio Montiel, Prospero Nieva, Miguel Angel Martínez Saravia, Horacio Manuel Tolo A., and Horacio Hueyo.

LA PRENSA COLUMN VIEWS ATOMIC BOMB 'MADNESS'

PY212059 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial by J. Iglesias Rouco: "The Bomb?"]

[Text] With sufficient or insufficient reasons, or perhaps without any reason at all, the truth is that the United States and Western Europe believe that some Argentine sectors are willing to launch in a few months a nuclear project for military purposes. Reports from Washington that became known here late last week leave no doubt about the existence of such suspicions, which are certainly bound to further Argentina's isolation in the Western world. There are some facts which unfortunately lend some credence to such denunciations which, were circumstances different, could have been interpreted as part of a campaign against Argentina, intended only to pressure our country in other fronts. It is known, however, that some time ago the Soviet Union supplied the military regime with appreciable quantities of enriched uranium (and the Soviet Union may have even assured new shipments), and that the latest purchases of heavy water from the FRG, strangely with the approval of the United States, exceed by far the needs of the program which is currently underway. By the estimates of all scientific circles, Argentina has already installed the so-called nuclear fuel cycle; so the obtaining of plutonium for manufacturing "the bomb" would only depend on a "political" decision which, according to some sources, has already been made or is in the process of being made. The same sources affirm that the Soviet Union is actively backing the plan.

The simple idea of Argentina possessing nuclear military capability is alarming for several reasons:

1) Because the conflict with Great Britain, and NATO, simultaneous with an important Soviet penetration in our economy and even in our territory, has transformed the South Atlantic into a "hot" international zone. Around the military fortress erected by the British on the Malvinas, Argentine or Latin American interests basically do not have the weight the interests of the major powers have in the area. Consequently, the most important interests in the area can no longer be controlled by Argentina, or by other states in the hemisphere.

This fact sensibly reduces the field for geopolitical or strategic action of any Argentine Government, because our country is no longer in the position to be able to foresee the consequences of its initiatives; particularly initiatives on the external front, but also those in the domestic front. Perhaps this is the most negative result of the Malvinas war. This is a constraining reality, so to speak, with which we will have to live for many years, and which will hurt us even more to the extent that we try, as we are doing now, to strike a Third World stance in this new line of confrontation between the East and the West while holding in our hands military resources which are dangerous for both contenders across that line.

2) Because the emergence of Argentina as a nuclear power will immediately precipitate an arms race in this direction among the other countries in the continent, especially Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, and Mexico; countries which, though at varying levels of scientific and technological development in this field, can in a relatively short time assemble their own nuclear forces. An escalation of this sort will perhaps permanently destabilize political and military aspects in the entire region; will delay even more the development of the region as far as its economy, health care, and education are concerned, because the nuclear effort will divert scarce resources; and will endanger the precarious atomic balance in the world, a balance which has to do with the security of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

Although one or more extracontinental powers may at the beginning encourage a Latin American nuclear plan in order to destabilize the area of influence of its or their adversaries, as the Soviet Union is now doing with Argentina; this same power, or others, sooner or later will have to root out by any means, not excluding military means, any nuclear proliferation in Latin America which would in the long run make obsolete the world strategy and defense systems of that or those extracontinental powers.

3) Because Argentina is isolated not only from the United States and West Europe, but also from the rest of Latin America, and, therefore, they will see the Argentine nuclear might as a threat to their security. These countries will then move toward the formation of a belligerent front against Argentina, precisely at a time when our country needs allies.

4) Because it would be almost impossible, both inside and outside Argentina, to resolve by peaceful means the Beagle conflict in which both the diplomatic action and prestige of the church are committed. It is worth remembering in this regard the words of an important figure of the "process," who some years after the arbitration ruling ventured to say that if we had "the bomb, then the Beagle problem would have taken quite a different course."

With such a tool at hand how could the government or political parties impose on ultra-nationalists or internal warmonger groups diplomatic and political formulas, which always entail concessions, to serve peace or the achievement of economic and strategic objectives through means which are not of a military nature? In sum, the principle of a peaceful solution to the territorial conflicts in Latin America would be shattered if one of the countries of the continent should have such a capacity for "dissuasion" at hand. It would mean that the possibility of American peace itself would be "dissuaded."

5) Because, in light of the lack of real political power in Argentina at present, the nuclear power would turn the small groups of scientists and technicians (military and civilians) specialized on the subject into dominant forces in the national political and military life, making them more important than the political parties, the institutions, and the government itself. The obvious serious disagreements within the Armed Forces at present would be made even worse, thus increasing the spectrum of chaos and disintegration which oppresses us now. In this regard it must be kept in mind that, as the recent history of the atomic powers has proven, nothing commands a stronger political power than nuclear power. From the international point of view, the eventual impact which this chaos and the added threat of the "bomb" would have abroad would only justify the coercive measures which NATO and the Latin American community will undoubtedly adopt against Argentina; measures probably prompted not only by the legitimate right to defend oneself in view of the "epidemic" but also, by the way, because of other ulterior motives.

6) Because, in addition to complicating its own domestic "institutionalization" process, probably to unpredictable extremes, an Argentine "bomb" would also entangle Chile and Brazil, which at present are enduring the most dreadful economic and political crisis of their histories. In Brazil, the generals are withdrawing in an orderly manner, and in Chile Interior Minister Jarpa Reyes, ambassador to Argentina until not long ago, with the support of the Army is preparing an electoral outcome, which should not be delayed for more than 1 or 2 years and which could take place within 6 months time (despite Pinochet's hesitations and reticence). Any new element of foreign danger, and the "bomb" would be one, in the current financial and social circumstances would make political changes in the three countries almost impossible.

7) Because, lastly, the Argentine "bomb" would fall as a real bomb for the IMF and representatives of Argentina's creditor banks. As far as we know, our situation in that respect is already quite critical, since many bankers and political representatives, Ford, Giscard d'Estaing, Kissinger, etc., are allegedly shuffling very harsh measures against Buenos Aires, including declaring it officially bankrupt if it once again voices its impossibility to comply with the agreed austerity measures (the idea of demanding that we hand over our public enterprises to our creditors has already crossed the U.S. and European bankers' mind). The latest negotiations with Libya regarding nuclear cooperation and the purchase of arms undoubtedly have not contributed to ease tensions. Anyone can imagine what the effect of the "bomb" will be.

Therefore, these are some of the reasons why any Argentine nuclear initiative of a military nature -- or liable to be of a military nature -- should be considered pure madness at present.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLISH VICE MINISTER'S VISIT

PY211626 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] The Polish vice foreign minister and the Bolivian foreign affairs under secretary released a joint communique at the conclusion of the visit paid by the Polish Government official.

The visit of Polish Vice Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz began on Monday and concluded yesterday with the signing of the joint communique. Here are the highlights of the communique: The Bolivian ministers of foreign affairs, industry and commerce, and education and culture also participated in the talks during which the status of Polish-Bolivian relations within the international framework was analyzed.

The Bolivian representatives referred to the national political and economic situation, stressing the government's pledge to strengthen the democratic process. The Bolivian representatives also stated that because of its critical situation, Bolivia requires international cooperation to spur its economic development. To this effect, they recalled the industrialized countries' obligation to give much economic and technical aid to developing countries under UN resolutions.

For its part, the Polish delegation referred to Poland's social, economic, and political situation, pointing out the stability attained and the progress made in all sectors as well as the efforts to ease tensions and to achieve disarmament, especially in Europe. The Polish delegation also expressed support for the Bolivian people's right to a just solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation.

The two delegations promised to strengthen mutual relations, and they expressed absolute confidence in the UN actions to preserve the principles of international coexistence. Moreover, the two delegations agreed on the need to prevent the use of force to impose foreign policies as well as the need to promote dialogues to put an end to the arms race.

The Polish Government is willing to help Bolivia develop its mining sector, and in the industrial field it is willing to build glass-pane and paper factories.

In the energy field, Bolivia is interested in participating in the construction of coal-operated electric plants and hydroelectric dams.

Poland also expressed interest in importing Bolivian antimony, wolfram, and tin, as well as in increasing ties in the fields of health, culture, and communications. In conclusion, the illustrious visitor officially conveyed his government's invitation for the minister and under secretary of foreign affairs to visit Poland.

GOVERNMENT, COB LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY211605 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo yesterday indicated that it will not implement an antipopular economic package. This was announced following a meeting the chief of state and several ministers held with leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]. The government also emphasized that no agreement will be signed with the IMF this year.

The government proposed to the COB members of the organization of mixed commissions to study COB demands. COB sources indicated that the labor leaders will study the government proposals today.

The meeting between the government officials and leaders of the different labor and peasant organizations began at 1730 yesterday and concluded at 2130. At the conclusion of the meeting, a decision was reached to create the mixed commissions.

The labor leaders exchanged harsh criticisms with President Siles and members of his cabinet during the meeting at Government House. The president repeated several times: Just a moment, let me explain. He was answering the passionate remarks of the labor leaders, who in turn responded: Let us finish, Mr President.

The COB representatives criticized the ministers for their remarks which, they said, are contributing to speculation, hoarding, price increases, and the destabilization of the democratic process. The ministers of industry and commerce and labor replied that the corruption in the country also involves the labor unions and that salary increases must be tied to production increases.

The president, his ministers, and the labor leaders exchanged long explanations during the 4 and 1/2-hour meeting, on which mine leader Filemon Escobar said: We are not here to listen to siren songs, we want concrete answers to the concrete COB proposals. The demands of the workers were presented by labor leaders Oscar Sanjines, Genaro Flores, Simon Reyes, Armando Morales, Jose Maria Palacios, Filemon Escobar, Felipe Tapia, Jose Justiniano, and Aldo Flores. The more passionate were Morales and Escobar, who said that the government's inconsistencies are jeopardizing the democracy achieved by the people and that the government should give concrete answers.

Morales said: It seems that history is repeating itself. During the Gueiler administration, we were here in this Government House office asking for coherent measures, but the workers' demands were not fulfilled, and we all know the result. We, the workers, have demonstrated with facts that we want to contribute to the democratic process, but it is the government, the cabinet, that is destabilizing the process.

Escobar submitted a COB proposal for solving the transportation problems, asking for the rehabilitation of the La Paz-Huaqui railroad and the installation of a rail network in the El Alto area. He indicated that according to studies made by the COB, this project will cost 218 million Bolivian pesos and will save \$300 million for the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits Industry. He added that in addition to the La Paz project, trolleybuses should be installed in Cochabamba, Oruro, and Santa Cruz.

Peasant leader Genaro Flores explained the problems confronting the peasants following the transportation fare hikes and natural disasters. He emphasized that these problems should be solved immediately, because after the peasant congress, the peasants decided to go on strike and bloc the roads if the government does not fulfill their demands by next week. The details of labor demands were made by leaders Simon Reyes and Oscar Sanjines.

The ministers of foreign relations, labor, industry and commerce, transportation, information, planning, and interior; the secretary general of finance; and advisers Arturo Nunez del Prado and (Rene Solares) gave the government answer to the COB proposals on the economic issues. Ministers Fernando Baptista Gamucio and Roberto Jordan Pando explained to the COB leadership that no commitment has been made with the IMF and that the negotiations to be carried out with this international organization late this month will preserve national sovereignty and the interests of the majority, including the workers and peasants.

The finance minister announced that measures will be implemented to maintain control over the private banks to prevent the illegal sale of U.S. dollars. He indicated that the banks will also be required to increase their capital and that some tax exemption benefits will be suspended.

Regarding salaries, Labor Minister Ramiro Barrenechea said that the government's salary policies cannot be separated from the country's general economy, particularly from the productive sector. He explained that the best example of this can be seen in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, where workers know that salary increases cannot be separated from production increases.

Industry and Commerce Minister Humberto Mur said that the shortage of food, speculation, and hoarding are the result of the corruption undermining all sectors of the country, not only in the public administration but also in private sectors and even in the labor unions.

Transport and Communications Minister Hernando Poppe expressed support for the COB railroad system proposal for the El Alto area and the trolleybuses in other cities. Regarding the agricultural sector, presidential political adviser (Solares) read a report on the emergency agricultural plan, saying that this plan has produced positive results. He also announced that changes are being made with regard to the proposals made by peasants.

President Siles intervened several times so that the discussions could be carried out in an orderly manner, asking the labor leaders to listen to the ministers' sound reports. He said that his government is more than willing to take care of the workers' proposals and that at no time were the COB proposals rejected.

MIR ACCUSES SILES OF ABANDONING UDP PROGRAM

PY211910 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, has released a statement on the remarks by Planning and Coordination Minister Roberto Jordan Pando. The declaration says:

1. President Siles has abandoned the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP]. This fact, sensed by the people and noted by Comrade Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, has now been finally confirmed by Minister Roberto Jordan Pando himself in his latest public statement. Therefore, we again say that the UDP is not in the government, which is now made up of certain political organizations in addition to the survivors of the 1952 process, part-time ministers, and the petty losers of prior elections.
2. The Bolivian national revolution is a permanent process that belongs only to the people, a process which has been rescued from those who distorted its popular, democratic, revolutionary, and anti-imperialist content. In view of this historic fact, Minister Jordan Pando's aspirations of becoming the inheritor of that process shows that he wants to arrogate for himself the 1952 historic struggle of the Bolivian people and their representative organizations, a struggle from which the UDP was forged after years of undeniable struggle and sacrifice by the Bolivian people.
3. In another aspect, the spectacle of a circus given by government spokesmen in their public declarations radically contrasts with the concerns and efforts of the people for creating the necessary conditions to overcome the national crisis of hunger and hopelessness. The contradictions, indecision, delays, and inconsistencies within the cabinet make it look like a temporary cabinet, a situation which has to be avoided to prevent the crisis from worsening. Consequently, we have a government that has again relinquished its main task of governing.

In conclusion, the MIR's legitimate right and role in the current democratic process cannot be questioned because the people know the MIR's contribution to the 10 October victory, one forged in years of struggle by the Bolivian people, a victory which the new usurpers of the popular will want to snatch away.

POLITICAL LEADERS CREATE NEW UDP FACTION

PY211100 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP) -- It was learned here today from political sources that the organization People's Democratic and Popular Unity Front [Unidad Democrática y Popular-Pueblo -- UDP-PUEBLO] will be established within the next few days as a faction of the government UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity].

The UDP-PUEBLO will reportedly be made up of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI-1], which is led by former Foreign Ministers Mario Velarde Dorado and Marcial Tamayo Sainz, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] of Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, and of independent congressmen, the sources stated.

SOUTHERN MINE WORKERS DECLARE 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY201255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that workers of Bolivia's southern mines have decreed a 48-hour strike today to protest President Hernan Siles Zuazo's economic policy and to reject the impositions of the IMF.

In a general assembly, the miners decreed the strike in support of the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] emergency socioeconomic plan, which foresees strong nationalist measures. Miner leaders believe that the COB program is the only real alternative to the economic problems in the face of the preeminence of rightist sectors and the conditions imposed by the IMF. Miners are asking the government for salaries to meet their needs for food supplies and for price and transport fare controls.

There are important mines like Quechisla and Siete Suyos in the southern region of the country. These mines produce tin and antimony.

PHONE WORKERS STRIKE; THREATEN TO ISOLATE NATION

PY220237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 21 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Bolivia will become isolated from the world if the employees of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL] intensify the strike which began 48 hours ago for salary increases.

In the first stage of the strike, ENTEL employees have suspended telephone communications between cities in the country and between the country and abroad.

They have also threatened to block communications through TELEX and the channels of international news agencies if their demands are not met before 1800 local time today [2200 GMT].

Contracts with private telecommunications companies ended in 1982, and since then ENTEL has had the monopoly in the field.

PLAN TO INCREASE MILITARY BUDGET BY 183 PERCENT

PY211620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Planning Ministry sources in Brasilia today noted that the Brazilian Government is planning to increase the military budget of the Armed Forces by 183 percent in 1984.

The budget increase will be largely used for the reequipment of the Army, Navy and Air Force, all of which give preference to Brazilian industry instead of acquiring war materiel abroad.

The Brazilian Army will have a \$814.5-million budget, which means that its budget will be increased over 100 percent compared to 1983.

The Navy budget will be increased by 150 percent, to a total of \$766.5 million.

The Air Force budget will be increased by 300 percent with a total of \$1,204,800,000. This amount will be used in building several infrastructure works, in airspace control programs, and in building new air bases.

The Brazilian Air Force has important foreign financial commitments as a result of installing a Cindacta II radar system for civilian air traffic control in the southern region of the country, on the border with Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The Air Force also plans to build two new air bases; one in Boa Vista (on the border with Guyana and Venezuela), and another in Porto Velho on ~~the~~ border with Bolivia.

POLICE REPORT STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN MANAUS

PY211057 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] There was a confrontation between students and members of the Amazonas state military police late in the afternoon of 20 September.

Amazonas University students staged a march to protest high transportation fares. The march was scheduled to begin at the university square and to end at the (Negro) Palace, where students were to hold a dialogue with Governor Manuel Ribeiro to ask him to reduce transportation fares.

The military police were deployed to prevent trouble. Some overexcited demonstrators vandalized the Banco do Brasil building and interrupted bus traffic in Manaus. They also stoned buses, which were disrupting the march; although the only purpose of the march was to ask for a reduction in transportation fares.

Some students attacked policemen with stones and sticks. However, the police did not react, but only did their best to calm those who were overexcited. A large number of students participated in the march.

Some policemen were reported injured. Colonel Brandao, who has been admitted to a Manaus hospital, was seriously injured. Some students were detained and they are being held under arrest at military police headquarters, pending their depositions.

INTERIOR MINISTER LAUNCHES PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

PY211349 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In a festive atmosphere that started early in the morning, Interior Minister Mario Andreazza today officially launched his presidential campaign to succeed President Figueiredo.

After holding a press conference during which he announced his decision, Andreazza was congratulated by numerous PDS [Social Democratic Party] legislators. This festive atmosphere continued until the afternoon and reached its height in the evening when Andreazza was honored with a dinner reception held at the residence of Sao Paulo PDS Deputy Jose Camargo. Present at the reception were dozens of PDS legislators, Rio Grande do Norte Governor Jose Agripinio Maia, Piauí Governor Hugo Napoleao, Federal Savings Bank Chairman Gil Macieira, former Sao Paulo Governor Jose Maria Marin, and several federal government advisers.

Although Mario Andreazza asserts that he launched his candidacy without consulting President Figueiredo, many legislators admit that the interior minister did indeed discuss the issue with the president, but that this does not mean that the president has decided to support Andreazza.

Interior Minister Mario Andreazza noted that President Figueiredo has his unconditional support in the coordination of the presidential succession process. He added that he will support President Figueiredo's decision even if another candidate is chosen to succeed him, and he noted that he hopes other candidates will do the same.

DISSIDENT GROUP TO REJOIN COMMUNIST PARTY

PY220217 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Sep 83 p 4

[Report by Alvaro Caldas]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- A group of dissidents of the MR-8 (8 October Revolutionary Movement), including a majority of members and leaders has decided to dissolve the movement and join the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB]. They made this decision at the fourth congress they held in June. The only condition that the PCB imposed is that the dissidents should join the party individually, in keeping with party statutes.

The MR-8 originated in an armed movement that split the PCB in 1966-67. At that time, the PCB was regarded as a reformer, as a rightist opportunist group, as a party unwilling to engage in the resistance movement against the 1964 coup, and as a party that was too confident of the local bourgeoisie's revolutionary character.

MR-8 members made a radical self-criticism of their "anti-Soviet and leftist" positions and chose the "party's main fold" as the true and only center of the Brazilian Communist movement.

Many Communist Party members decided to engage in the armed struggle against the regime in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Seventeen years after the split within the PCB, the MR-8 movement, which is now returning to the "party's main fold," believes that it is going through "a historical period that is coming to an end," and that similar processes are taking place in the other Latin American countries.

The split within the MR-8 began with the Central Committee and spread to most of the regional committees. The Rio de Janeiro, Parana, the Federal District, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraiba, Ceara, Piaui, and Para committees are in dissidents' hands. Dissident leaders include Franklin Martins and Carlos Alberto Muniz, Rio de Janeiro PMDP [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] members who were defeated in the last elections when they ran for seats in the federal Chamber of Deputies.

The Central Committee gained the support of the Sao Paulo, Minas, and Rio Grande do Sul regional committees; but many of their people changed their minds after the third congress, which took place in August 1982. The Central Committee is headed by Claudio Campos, director of the HORA DO POVO newspaper, and by Antonio Carlos Carvalho, former Rio de Janeiro PMDB councilman. Claudio Campos is under arrest on charges of having violated the national security law.

Despite the goodwill displayed by the leaders of the two sides, the ongoing reunification process has generated frictions, opposition, and conflicts, particularly in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Frictions have arisen between PCB and MR-8 members who were directly involved in mutual accusations and personal confrontations. They are still distrustful of the reunification process.

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST PARTY EXPELS LEADERS -- San Paulo, (O GLOBO) -- The National Collective Board of Communist Leaders (Central Committee of the PCB) [Brazilian Communist Party] has expelled 11 leaders from the Sao Paulo State Collective Board. The expelled members announced on 9 August their intention to create a parallel collective board, thus ignoring the expulsion measures which they consider arbitrary. Some of the expelled leaders are David Capistrano Filho (physician), Joao Guilherme Vargas Neto (mathematician), Newton Candido (metalworker), Marco Moro (lawyer), Ubiratan de Paula Santos (engineer), and Marco Aurelio Nogueira (sociologist). David Capistrano Filho stated that the main point of disagreement is the legalization of the PCB. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Aug 83 p 4 PY]

ESG, IV CORPS COMMANDERS -- General Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho was installed as commander of the War College [ESG] on 9 August. Outgoing Commander Alzir Benjamin Chaloub has been appointed chief of the Engineering and Communications Department in Brasilia. Similarly, General Jorge Sa Freire de Pinho was installed as IV Corps commander during a ceremony held in Recife on 9 August. Gen Sa Freire de Pinho replaces General Heitor Furtado Arnizaut de Matos, who has been transferred to the reserve. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 83 p 6 PY]

DROUGHT LOSSES IN MARANHAO -- Maranhao Agriculture Secretary (Waldemar Cabral de Paola) has reported that the droughts that are affecting the interior of Maranhao State have caused a loss in fiscal revenues of 11 billion cruzeiros. The secretary also reported that the droughts also destroyed 65 percent of the agricultural production, adding that there currently are 800,000 jobless people in Maranhao. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Sep 83 PY]

HAVANA CITES ANNOUNCEMENT OF CLANDESTINE RADIO

FL212000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In Mexico City, the Chilean resistance news agency, has officially introduced the clandestine radio station Radio Liberacion, which has been broadcasting in that South American country since April 1981.

It also released a communique from the Chilean capital in which the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] announced that MIR leader (Arturo Vilabella) died in a fight in which he was outnumbered by the repressive forces of the Pinochet regime.

The MIR denied the story of the military junta that (Vilabella) and other MIR members made up the commando group which recently executed General Carol Urzua, Santiago's intendant.

Chilean journalist Mario Diaz performed the task of introducing Radio Liberacion to local and foreign correspondents who attended the press conference in Mexico City.

VISITING ARGENTINE ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PY220143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1059 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (EFE) -- Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has stated that Argentina has an open door policy for the transfer of nuclear information and technology with Latin American countries.

During an exclusive interview granted to EFE last night, the CNEA chairman stated that the proof that this is not just talk and that it is backed by facts "is the new agreement signed yesterday with Chile, a country with which we have been maintaining relations in this field since 1975, as well as other agreements in force with Brazil, Uruguay and Peru."

Moreover, according to Castro Madero, a letter of intent has already been signed with Colombia, and Algeria is also interested in Argentine nuclear technology.

Adm Castro Madero pointed out that all these agreements clearly prove "that all our guidelines are directed toward peaceful purposes because, if we had belligerent goals in mind, we would try to avoid any links being detected and would not offer our technology and experience to our brother countries openly."

He also termed as absurd the report by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES that Argentina is preparing an atomic bomb, and that for this purpose it has taken 1 ton of uranium out of international control.

"We produce 180 tons of uranium which are not under international control, and the report that we are hiding a ton from control is a groundless argument," the admiral stated.

"I think this report has a British origin, aimed at creating distrust in Latin American nations, in order to affect, somehow, the solidarity they all expressed for Argentina during the Malvinas conflict," Castro Madero added

The Argentine installations are not under control of the IAEA, and the reason, according to Adm Castro Madero, is that "this control is the clear consequence of the policy of the great powers, based on their restrictions on the transfer of technology."

"The control is carried out as a consequence of the technology that comes from abroad, creating in this manner a network of controls which makes impossible any development toward military purposes. But if technology is not transferred and we are forced to do our own research, with the tremendous expenditures it implies, we cannot be forced to submit to a control," Castro Madero stated.

According to the admiral, "we are ready to be controlled, but in exchange for technology transfer, because we feel that the nuclear energy trade must be intensified, instead of trying to prevent the proliferation of technology."

Castro Madero explained that the people feel solidarity with the plan which is being carried out, and that they hope that the government that will come out of the forthcoming elections will continue with the program, "despite the limitations imposed by the economic recession."

Argentina is making very large investments in nuclear plants such as "Atucha 1" and "Embalse" which are operating, and "Atucha 2" which is under construction.

As for overall installed electricity capacity, nuclear power provides 10 percent, while it generates 15 percent of the country's energy.

Castro Madero explained that the future plan is to develop hydroelectricity and nuclear energy, to substitute for the consumption of fossil fuel, and reach the end of the century with the use of 70 percent of hydroelectricity, 15 percent of nuclear energy, and 15 percent of conventional thermal energy.

Castro Madero concluded by saying that after British atomic submarines operated in the South Atlantic, without being condemned by any of the nations, it became very clear that nuclear-driven engines are compatible with peaceful ends; and Argentina, therefore, has not discarded it, "although it is a project of major importance, and first of all, it must be determined whether it is viable or not."

POLICE COMMUNIQUE ON RADIO AGRICULTURA BOMBING

PY212204 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Text" of communique issued by the Public Relations Department of the Investigative Police on 21 September 1983]

[Text] In connection with reports from various mass media on information supplied by Investigative Police sources regarding the authors of the attack that was staged against Radio Agricultura, the Public Relations Department of the Investigative Police hereby reports:

1. All the reports that newspapers, radio, and television stations have disseminated on the matter are inaccurate, and were not released by reliable Investigative Police sources;

2. In accordance with the law, the Investigative Police will supply all information that it gathers on the affair. This information, which is classified, will be handed over to the courts as soon as the investigation is over;

3. Therefore, the Public Relations Department of the Investigative Police asks the public not to believe the speculations that may be disseminated on this incident.

Santiago, 21 September 1983.

[Signed] Luis Jose Arias Iturralde, Public Relations Department chief

EXPULSED LABOR LEADER AUTHORIZED TO RETURN

PY212103 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report from Government House by Alejandro de la Carrera]

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has confirmed that no restrictions will be imposed on expelled labor leader Manuel Bustos, who has announced that he will return to Chile tomorrow.

The ministry also made clear that Bustos could return even today, because the decree granting the corresponding authorization was approved at the Comptroller General's office today.

It has also been reported that the international police have been instructed to help Bustos upon his arrival at Arturo Merino Benitez Airport tomorrow:

VALDES DENIES STATEMENT PUBLISHED IN L'UNITA

PY211906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (AFP) -- Former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, leader of the opposition to the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet, today denied a statement attributed to him by the Italian newspaper L'UNITA.

Valdes denied that he granted an interview to the newspaper, and he said the statement published by L'UNITA (in its 18 September issue) is either invented or distorted.

According to the L'UNITA report, which was carried by international news agencies, Valdes said that the Democratic Alliance [AD] which is headed by the party he leads, will no longer participate in the political dialogue that the government is sponsoring through Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

According to the text published by the Rome newspaper, Valdes said that Jarpa does not even represent President Pinochet anymore.

According to L'UNITA (mouthpiece of the Italian Communist Party), Valdes said: Pinochet is not the only Army spokesman; there are many high-ranking Army officials who talk to us to learn what we are thinking, and they tell us that they are willing to help us.

Valdes noted: The statements attributed to me were not made, and this act is ill-intentioned.

PART TWO OF ARTICLE BY COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA200418 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 10

[Second and final part of article by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, entitled "For the Renovation of the Chilean Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Only one thing can explain the Armed Forces lending themselves, in the past and right now, to the crimes of the fascist regime, including the destruction of the nation's productive apparatus: the fact that for a long time they have been trained to fight their own people. This "training" includes, in addition to the ill-named National Security Doctrine, the corruptive work of imperialism, which includes attractive trips to the United States. These trips are always accompanied by graft and bribes.

Chile is going through a difficult time, but this will not last forever, and it looks like it will be over soon. The country must then enter a phase of national reconstruction in every aspect. It is necessary to begin working on a profound democratization effort that must include the restructuring of the Armed Forces and the drafting of a new military doctrine.

Some bourgeois politicians believe "it would be better not to rock" this matter. However, we believe that, on the contrary, this matter must be broadly considered. To help the Armed Forces break loose from fascist ideology and to create a new military structure and doctrine is a patriotic task of the greatest importance. It is a task that must be faced by the militarymen themselves. It is a matter of importance for all Chileans.

Hard as it might be, the militarymen must realize that under Pinochet the Armed Forces have been at the service of the real enemies of the Chilean people -- imperialism and the financial oligarchy. Their war against the working class and other anti-imperialist and antioligarchic forces has done nothing but benefit the enemies. The ruinous situation the country is enduring makes it evident that they have not been helping the fatherland. The disastrous results of the regime's economic model support this assertion. However, it is still possible and necessary to pull them out of the swamp into which they have fallen, to have them return to the barracks, and to begin a reeducation and reorganization effort among their ranks.

Since its creation, the Army has been reorganized and purged on several occasions. Following O'Higgins' abdication, the triumphant aristocracy eliminated all the followers of our forefather from the Army. Later, in 1891, the anti-Balmaceda raiders sacked and razed whatever they could. The militarymen who had been loyal to the grand president were thrown out of the Army. Now -- following the inevitable collapse of the fascist regime -- there is no intention to do the same, but something completely different. The idea is to try, and to exclude, of course, from the Armed Forces only those who are guilty of crimes against mankind, not those who at a given moment sided with Pinochet. It is a fact that currently, in the political activity in opposition to the regime, we have reached an understanding with parties, organizations, and persons who supported the coup; and this being so, it is only logical and understandable to offer our hand to the uniformed men who have had a similar evolution. We believe that most of these men, like the civilians who yesterday supported the fascist regime and now are opposed to it, understand, or are beginning to understand, that they were induced to, and guided into, taking the wrong path.

Those who were purged following the O'Higgins and Balmaceda administrations were progressive men who fell without having failed the fatherland or having violated the Constitution. Those purges were ferocious and indiscriminate vendettas. What we propose is different in style and content.

The military institutions have formed the officers level based on family background, selecting them from a social and political point of view. The officer rank has been closed to the children of workers and peasants and to young men from clearly leftist families. The noncommissioned officers have a socially humble origin, but are selected in a way that leaves only the most servile as permanent cadres, although a portion of this military sector is not servile. Both noncommissioned officers and the rank and file are regularly subjected to ideological and psychological pressure. This, together with the current training system, transforms them into soldiers who mechanically obey higher orders, whatever these orders are.

We are convinced that the best armies are composed of the most loyal children of the nation, of people who support the most advanced ideas and hold a high fighting morale. For this reason, we believe it is necessary to change the current structure of the Armed Forces so that men from all social sectors have access to the military academies and to officers' positions without discrimination.

In the ideological aspect, in addition to eradicating fascism, there must be a free flow of all the social ideas having to do with democracy, equality, justice, and progress.

A truly democratic education in academies and barracks means the development of a new type of behavior, one of consideration, appreciation, and respect for the workers and peasants, for our natives, for the Mapuche people, for our most humble fellow countrymen.

Although the Armed Forces for the past 10 years have been on the other side of the fence, we think they can be recovered. Not 100 percent of the militarymen will be recovered; however, not even the most drastic and radical social changes in history, such as the Russian Revolution or the Cuban Revolution, failed to recover part of the old army. Under present circumstances, it can be realistically believed that the putting of almost the entire Chilean nation against the tyranny will have repercussions on the Armed Forces. It can be presumed that the Armed Forces will not be washed away with fascism, but the crumbling of fascism will deeply shake them and this will make a reform of this institution more feasible.

At the end of the tyranny a just measure must be immediately applied: the reincorporation -- with full honors and corresponding ranks -- of all the officers and noncommissioned officers who were unjustly expelled for the Armed Forces for having remained loyal to the constitutional government of President Allende. If in 1920 the officers who were separated from the Army for being involved in the aborted plot headed the year before by General Guillermo Armstrong were reincorporated into the institution, there is no reason now for not doing the same, especially since those who were dismissed by Pinochet from the military did not participate in a plot or anything like that.

The drafting of a new military doctrine is a matter that must be the source of careful thought and analysis beginning right now. New concepts must be elaborated and stated. We believe that some of these concepts are established in this article. To summarize, we believe the new Chilean military doctrine must be based on the idea that the Armed Forces have, as their main mission, guaranteeing territorial sovereignty and creatively participating in the reconstruction of the country to overcome the crisis and to make up for the years lost in social and economic development.

To achieve this, it is necessary to do what we have already said: to eradicate the fascist ideology from them, to let the fresh air of democratic ideas enter their academies and barracks, and to open the institution to whatever child of the nations wants to be a militaryman, as long as he has the aptitude to become one. We envisage this without weakening discipline or respect for hierarchy, and with high professional quality. We also envisage this in the framework of a democratic process that, aimed against the common enemy, will permit a continuation of the understanding that exist today among all the forces opposed to the fascist dictatorship in the struggle for liberty.

The fatherland has had on several occasions paramilitary corps that have operated parallel to the Armed Forces.

During the Popular Unity government, the Communist and Socialist Parties, and the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] each had its paramilitary apparatus, although they were of a basic nature. Under the Pinochet regime there have appeared various kinds of paramilitary groups. Some are at the service of fascism and the big enterprises. Others exist because of the people's need to organize their self-defense and to use various forms to fight the tyranny. The proliferation of military corps and their development are directly related to the changes that could take place within the Armed Forces.

A matter that requires mention is the Armed Forces budget. As expected, under the Pinochet regime this budget went up. The tasks of national reconstruction will demand soberness in public and private spending, and this includes the military institution, where there is much to be cut because of the sinecure situation. National defense must not depend so much on the budget, but on the quality of weapons; professional efficiency; economic development; the people's capabilities, awareness, and role in the country's endeavor; and a policy of friendship with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina in the framework of a nonaligned position in favor of detente, peace, and disarmament.

We present the ideas listed here to all the parties and currents interested in working for a new road for the country so that they can be discussed. We believe that these parties and currents, all the Chilean people, must make contact with soldiers at all levels to help them get out of the swamp into which Pinochet led them. Every Chilean can do something in this regard. Relatives, schoolmates, neighbors, and girl friends of militarymen can, and must, tell them how the people feel and how necessary it is to have a radical change in the Armed Forces. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of people can and must exert a good influence on the men in uniform. We cannot leave them alone and depending only on the intoxicating ideology of imperialism and its internal allies. Our propaganda must be aimed, to a great extent, in that direction. This is a suitable time to have the seeds of truth and reason germinate in the minds of the Chilean soldiers.

ELN ANNOUNCES INTERNATIONAL GUERRILLA FRONT

PA212044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, Sep 21 (AFP) -- The National Liberation Army, ELN, today revealed that an international revolutionary front, consisting of the guerrilla groups that operate in most of the Latin American countries, has been created. The new guerrilla front's first action was the attack on the military post at Cutufi in the state of Apure on the Colombian-Venezuelan border on Saturday, 17 September, in which a soldier was killed and eight civilians were wounded. The Castroite ELN claimed responsibility for the attack on Cutufi, while admitting that guerrillas from the Venezuelan Red Flag group, who are a part of the joint revolutionary front, also participated. Newsmen Erney Ocampo and Nicolas Diaz, who were abducted by the ELN in the Colombian city of Pereira, 400 km west of Bogota, on 17 September, made this announcement after being released.

Ocampo, from Radio CARACOL network, and Diaz, from the newspaper LA TARDE of Pereira, were released in Medellin after attending a press conference in the mountains. Ocampo reported that the ELN guerrillas, who were armed with submachineguns with their safety catches off, "because we are at war," announced the creation of the joint revolutionary front in Latin America. He explained that the guerrillas "pointed out that the attack that was carried out in Venezuela will be repeated, because there are a series of things that require a revolutionary response."

The newsmen explained that the ELN believes that "the continent's future is at stake in Central America," adding that the guerrillas feel that "the revolution in Colombia depends fundamentally on the fate of Latin America." Ocampo said that "for this reason, the ELN has stressed the need for proletarian internationalism, which has been initiated with the attack on Cutufi. This action will later be extended to Central America and throughout Latin America." During their meeting with the newsmen, the ELN admitted having participated in the war against the dictator Somoza in Nicaragua and having fought in El Salvador, "because Latin America's struggle and people are one and the same."

According to Diaz, Father Lain, who joined the ELN in the early 1970's, along with Colombian priest Camilo Torres, who died in combat in 1975, is still alive. Diaz quoted the guerrillas as saying: "Lain is alive and commands the greater ELN contingent that will move to other Latin American countries, particularly in Central America."

The ELN also criticized the amnesty that was granted to rebels on 20 November 1982. According to the Colombian Peace Commission, 1,500 guerrillas have so far accepted this amnesty. The guerrilla movement stressed that the amnesty "means peace with blood," and added that they will not accept it. The ELN announced that "they will carry out revolutionary justice," with the proviso that "we have forbidden ourselves to be ruthless." The ELN explained that the term "ruthless" refers to the fact that many guerrillas have been tortured, and verified charges by Colombian Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez that the military has committed many abuses.

REBELS SEEK AMNESTY, FORM POLITICAL GROUP

PA220222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, Sep 21 (AFP) -- Nineteen guerrilla members of the 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) today took advantage of the amnesty law in the presence of the president of the Supreme Court of Justice. The guerrillas, mostly students, union members, and peasants, came to the court at 1700 GMT and demanded to see President Eduardo Gnecco Correa, to whom they expressed their wish to accept the amnesty. Later, Ricardo Londono -- one of the former guerrilla members -- announced to the country that they would abandon subversion to establish a new political force called

"Jaime Bateman's Alternative," to seek power through the ballot box. Londono, a 22-year-old, said the guerrilla groups include "companeros who are quite capable of exercising the presidency." He urged support for the people's movement to participate in regional elections next March. "We want to participate in public office to state the people's needs and find solutions in a democratic regime," Londono said. He acknowledged that President Belisario Betancur "is working to achieve peace." The former guerrilla members joined 1,500 others who, according to the Colombian Peace Commission, have accepted the pardon which was issued on 20 November 1982. They announced that they will go to the public plazas to "win votes." Likewise, the former combatants warned that their amnesty should not be interpreted as "surrender," because "it is a new form of struggle."

PCC LEADER REACTS TO DEFENSE MINISTER'S CALL

PA220136 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Sep 83 p 6-A

[From the "Political Activity" column by Roman Medina]

[Text] Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] Secretary General Gilberto Vieira feels that it can be surmised from remarks in the Chamber by Representative Horacio Serpa on the middle Magdalena region that "there are two different trends in the government": "One presented by government and justice ministers who positively evaluated the talks between the Peace Commission and the guerrilla groups; and the other by the defense minister, who categorically rejected the dialogue, as well as vetoing a cease-fire and truce proposed by the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and the M-19 [19 April Movement]." Vieira also said that the PCC is not in a condition to heed "the ill-intentioned call" of Defense Minister Fernando Landazabal "to demobilize the guerrilla groups." In this regard, he maintained that the Colombian guerrilla movement "is not an instrument subordinate to any political party." He said he views the problem as a socio-economic phenomenon that emerged as the Colombian people's response "to the policy of blood and fire and the institutionalized terrorism being promoted by paramilitary groups composed of paid assassins."

DEATH SQUADS SUSPECTED IN JOURNALIST'S MURDER

PA211238 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2204 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, 20 Sep (DPA) -- A veritable uproar has arisen in Colombia following the murder of a newsman in the city of Cali, 500 km west of Bogota. Alirio Moro Beltran was shot to death while leaving the offices of the evening newspaper EL CALENO, which he had been directing for several months.

The journalist's murder is apparently due to reports published in his newspaper over the past several days concerning the existence of a "death squad" in Cali, said to include members of the security forces.

The newsman's murder provoked immediate reaction from journalists' associations throughout Colombia. They unanimously condemned the crime and demanded that the government arrest and punish those responsible.

The evening newspaper EL CALENO tends toward sensationalism and devotes considerable space to crime and irregularities committed by public officials and members of the security forces. The newspaper's editorial staff has been subject to repeated threats and attacks. Approximately 2 months ago, the newspaper's correspondent in Puerto de Buenaventura, on Colombia's Pacific coast, was murdered by unidentified persons. The investigation of that incident has thus far been unsuccessful.

WORKERS CONFEDERATION ORGANIZES WORK STOPPAGE

PA212336 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The Single Command for Struggle [Comando Unitario de Lucha], which groups all the organizations belonging to the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, has agreed to hold a civil strike in Peru on 27 and 28 September. According to the organizers, this work stoppage will also protest economic policies in Peru, show that democracy is being defended, and request the free exercise of constitutional rights, particularly in Ayacucho Department.

More than 30,000 bank workers are still on strike, and according to statements made, these workers will support the civil work stoppage called by the Single Command for Struggle. A large number of bank workers recently staged a march through the streets of Lima, requesting wage increases.

The judicial branch has protested to the government because their current budget has been cut by 15 percent. Jose Maria Galvez, president of the Peruvian Supreme Court, said that the government's decision is an attempt to undermine the sovereignty of the judicial branch and violates the national Constitution. Galvez, in statements to EL DIARIO MARKA newspaper, said that more than 500 persons have been arrested as terrorists, only 15 of whom have been sentenced and 61 released.

The results of a public opinion poll indicated that the leftist parties could win the next municipal elections, which will take place at the end of November. Some Lima newspapers are speculating that the mayoral election in Lima could easily result in a victory for the United Leftist Coalition, whose candidate is Alfonso Barranco, while the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, could receive very few votes, as could the official candidates.

LINK BETWEEN DRUG TRAFFICKERS, TERRORISTS DENIED

PY211825 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel (Pedro Benavides) has stated there is no evidence of any link between drug traffickers and terrorists, because no drug traffickers have been captured during the military and police operations in Ayacucho.

This statement by Ayacucho's police chief contradicts government reports that drug traffickers, some of them Colombian, are cooperating with the terrorists.

According to reports, during an interview with the Colombian newspaper EL TIEMPO of Bogota, President Belaunde said it is clear that drug trafficking is the main source of financing of the subversive actions carried out in Peru and Colombia.

As for reports on the disappearance of people as a result of military and police operations, (Benavides) stated that these people have joined the terrorist movement.

POLICE CHIEF REPORTS ON 25 SEP PROTEST PLANS

PY211913 Montevideo Radio EL Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Montevideo Police Department is aware that a protest demonstration is being planned for the next few days. This information was revealed to Radio El Espectador by the police chief, Colonel (Washington Varela).

He reported that pamphlets are being distributed calling for a demonstration similar to the one on 25 August. He indicated that during the demonstrations carried out on that occasion there were several incidents aimed at creating disorder. He also said that the student demonstration planned for next Sunday is part of the student week festivities and that the demonstration has been authorized.

Havana Cites Rally, Plans

PA170402 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Uruguayan workers plan to stage a 10-minute work stoppage today as part of a protest rally to demand wage increases and new jobs from the government. The rally has been called by the Workers Interunion Plenum, which groups some 50 Uruguayan labor organizations and is to deliver a document to Labor Minister Luis Crisci demanding freedom and the passage of an amnesty. Different Uruguayan media have noted that today's rally is the first response by workers to the recent economic measures passed by the tyranny. These include increases in the price of fuel and of primary public services.

Meanwhile, preparations are being made to hold a second national protest demonstration in Uruguay. The demonstration, scheduled for 25 September, will feature a series of synchronized blackouts and the banging of pots and pans throughout the country. The new demonstration against the regime has been called by the Blanco, Colorado, and Civic Union Parties, the only ones permitted to exist in the country. The leaders of these groups were summoned before the courts last Thursday for unknown reasons.

BRIEFS

EXILE MAGAZINE -- The official introduction of REVISTA DEL SUR, a new publication that will deal with Latin American cultural topics, took place on Sunday in Paris, in a ceremony attended by numerous intellectuals and personalities from Latin America residing in that city. The magazine will be published quarterly by a group of Uruguayan exiles. [Excerpt] [Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 83 PA]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES FOREIGN TRADE SURPLUS

FL212200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) — Mexico registered a trade surplus of \$7,454,000,000 from January to July of this year, which is 845 percent better than the same period last year.

This was announced by Luis Bravo Aguilera, the under secretary of foreign trade, who added that this surplus was possible due to the drop in imports, which during the first 6 months of this year was 54 percent lower, and exports 4.8-percent higher than in 1982.

SECRETARY SAYS LAND INVASIONS HAVE ENDED

PA211802 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 18 Sep 83 pp 17, 20

[By Armando Perez]

[Excerpts] Horacio Garcia Aguilar, the secretary of agriculture and water resources, has declared that there is stability in land ownership, that rural land invasions have ended, and that if current rainfall levels continue, it will be possible to meet the goal of producing 28.5 million tons in our 10 basic farm products. Nevertheless, he also noted that the country will import 8 million tons of basic grains in 1984, to ensure reserves should weather conditions affect agricultural production.

He added that his office is working within budgetary limitations to strengthen the rural infrastructure by building drainage networks and small dams in an effort to expand the land being used for agriculture, which currently stands at 19,626,000 hectares, although this will require the creation of land-clearing programs.

He added that the import of basics by Conasupo (Government Basic Commodities Corporation) in 1984 "is simply a preventive measure, because our agriculture is quite erratic and highly dependent on rainfall."

Garcia Aguilar said that the stability to be found now in land ownership has triggered greater private sector participation in rural projects, with over 50 percent of rural investments now being private funds. He pointed out, however, that there is a need for greater economic contributions, which unfortunately the country is in no condition to provide.

Referring to the invasions by peasants in demand of land, or by small proprietors who occupy community land, he said: "Such invasions are no longer taking place," which is the cause for the increased security of land ownership. Thus, private investment is increasing, because the three kinds of possession are being respected.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Four new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday at a ceremony held at the National Palace. The president received the credentials of Li Chao of the PRC, Paul Peters of Luxembourg, 'Umar Husayn al-Hurubi of the PDRY, and Simon Insonere of Rwanda. [Text] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 PA]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES STATE COUNCIL SESSION

PA212258 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1601 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at an expanded State Council session in Chitre, Herrera Province -- live]

[Excerpts] We will strengthen the National Foreign Trade Council and take steps to bring about a prompt revision of all trade treaties currently in existence in order to adapt them to current conditions and to search for new and better markets. In order to offer the productive sectors a greater opportunity for taking maximum advantage of new structural conditions, we have asked the U.S. Government to designate Panama a beneficiary of the economic recovery plan for the Caribbean Basin. At the level of the state organizations, all these measures will be accompanied by a policy committed to this attitude, constituting a guarantee for investors.

I would like to stress austerity. For us, austerity means saving and investing our resources both efficiently and properly. The collective savings of all state entities will place resources at our disposal, which we will dedicate to job-generating activities. It is important that public officials become fully aware of the need and motives for these savings and austerity programs. You are charged with both explaining and forcefully implementing these programs.

Another problem affecting the country, for which citizens have been demanding a solution, is contraband. The citizens are clamoring for the repression of contraband, and this is the government's responsibility. Efforts must be redoubled, and an example must be made of the criminals. With the Finance Ministry in the lead, with the cooperation of the Commerce Ministry, the Free Zone, the Port Authority and the National Guard, and with the support of all government entities, this task should be undertaken as soon as possible.

Mr Finance Minister, a better and more efficient tax collection system is needed. We must further promote the use of reverted areas for housing and industrial and commercial projects, as well as to benefit the population in general, incorporating them in the national development plans.

Mr Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] Director, we must save energy. This will save money and fuel, which is expensive. The IRHE is faced with a challenge, because, it must find a suitable formula which, even if it cannot lower rates, will keep the rates from increasing.

Mr Government Minister, the citizens must clearly understand that solving collective transport problems is not the state's responsibility. The transport organizations and cooperatives act privately and independently. However, transport services are a public utility, and thus it is our responsibility to demand that these services be rendered efficiently. Otherwise, we will be forced to adopt measures designed to guarantee citizens the services to which they are entitled and which they are currently demanding.

Mrs Education Minister, there is basic equipment in the interior of the country that is not being used properly. There is also equipment that could be utilized in other places. An answer must be given to the demands of both parents and students, but while answering their demands, the response must accord with reality.

On another subject, I would very respectfully like to ask the honorable president of the Supreme Court of Justice and the honorable magistrates -- I repeat, I am requesting this with all due respect for the independence of this state branch -- to use their good offices to speed up the handling of the various cases connected with the Social Security and other scandals at the various tribunals, without detriment to the rights of those accused.

To the president and honorable magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal, who are present here today, let us know as soon as possible -- both the people and the government -- whether they are now or will in the future be prepared to hold elections on 6 May 1984, as we have promised -- honest, efficient, clean, and just elections.

To the National Guard Commander, the National Guard must fulfill its historic role of guaranteeing a solid democracy, and its members must logistically support the Electoral Tribunal's actions in order to enable it to penetrate throughout the country. They must maintain both order and the public security during the political campaign.

Now, gentlemen, let's get to work. [applause]

DEPUTY CANAL ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES FUTURE

PA200107 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Sep 83 p 11-b

[Text] "It is important to define beginning now, the Panama we want to have in the year 2,000; to examine where we stand, where the natural evolution of the country is leading us; and to reach an agreement on what should be done during the intervening years to attain the desired evolution, in order to meet the goals we have set for ourselves by the most adequate means." This was stated by Fernando Manfredo Jr, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission [PCC], in a lecture he gave on the topic "Panama Faces the Challenge of the Year 2,000" at the fourth National Press Seminar held over the weekend at the Bambito Hotel, in Volcan, under the auspices of the Chiriqui Newsmen's Association.

Manfredo pointed to the need for the future government to draft an economic and social development plan to "confront current problems and new demands, a plan which, by facing new problems, will bring Panamanian society to its optimum condition, so that the decade of the 1990's will be as fruitful as the early 1970's."

Deputy Administrator Manfredo told newsmen that the year 2,000 is "a real challenge for Panamanians. Whatever we do or fail to do in the next 17 years will be a decisive factor in determining what kind of Panama we will have then. By then," he added, "the Torrijos-Carter treaties will have expired. That will be an important event, which we can view from the perspective of our national aspiration of gaining total independence, but which we must also consider from the more important perspective of the risks and responsibilities that the administration, operation, maintenance, and defense of the canal represent to Panama."

Based on the experience and the know-how that he has acquired during the 4 years he has been the deputy administrator of the PCC, Manfredo told the domestic media that "the canal will only be used by ships if it is the best, safest, and most economical way to transport their cargo. It is not true," the deputy administrator said, "that the only alternative for a ship is to go around the tip of South America." He added that it is also not true that tolls can be further increased. "The highest toll that can be charged to consumers is a toll equal to the cost of using the least expensive alternative to the Canal. If you charge more than that," he said, "you begin to lose business."

Regarding labor, Manfredo said that "the most vital element in the operation of the canal is for there to be job conditions that protect workers and that pay the best salaries to ensure having the best workers available." With this in mind, he said, "before the year 2000, Panama must give canal employees assurances that there will be no deterioration of their terms and conditions of employment or of their pay levels."

Moving on to another subject closely tied to the normal operation of the canal, Manfredo said that "it is estimated that between 1952 and 1982, the amount of land of the Panama Canal watershed covered by forests decreased by 85 percent as a result of tree felling and the slash-and-burn practice. Panama has the responsibility to find a compatible balance between the growing human population in the area and the need to preserve the canal's watershed, because at the present level of destruction the primary forest remaining in the watershed will totally disappear by the year 2000."

Another topic Deputy Administrator Manfredo covered in his address to the participants and special guests at the fourth National Press Seminar was the possibility of building a third set of locks and other alternatives for transisthmian transportation.

The speaker noted that any study undertaken must offer "the necessary information so that each country can develop sufficient data to decide if any of these alternatives is suitable to them, or under what terms and conditions the alternative would become suitable. The study must not only cover engineering, ecological, economic, and financial aspects, but also political aspects. It would do no good to arrive at the conclusion that one or several alternatives are feasible and suitable from the viewpoint of engineering, economics, and finance, if the political conditions one of the three countries [United States, Japan, Panama] may impose for construction, administration, operation, and defense are unacceptable to the others. For Panama, the construction of a third set of locks or a sea-level canal must be seen as a business investment that must benefit the country to the highest degree possible."

The end of the U.S. military presence and the defense of the canal was another of the subjects Manfredo addressed in his speech. He said that currently the U.S. Armed Forces in Panama generate approximately \$160 million annually for the Panamanian economy, 35 percent of the more than \$400 million generated by the Armed Forces and the PCC together.

In addition, the Armed Forces provide employment for some 6,000 Panamanians, he said. Therefore, "Panama will have to plan for some other source of income well in advance to replace that generated by the Armed Forces, and find a way to guarantee jobs for the thousands of Panamanians who will lose theirs with the withdrawal of the U.S. military from Panama."

Manfredo stated that according to the 1983 budget, the United States is spending approximately \$429.3 million to defend the canal. He noted that "these expenses are not charged to canal operations, and it is most probable that Panama will not be able to charge them to canal operations either, due to the effect this could have on the fixing of canal tolls and because the competition for the canal from alternate routes would not permit it. Panama must develop a concept of defense that will make protection of the canal less of a burden on the Panamanian taxpayer."

The PCC deputy administrator stressed that "it will be useless if Panama receives a canal in good operating condition, competitive, and with a highly capable and motivated labor force if the country as a whole is not in a true state of development by the year 2000, enjoying peace, and living in democracy." He added that this very desirable development is possible, "but it demands socioeconomic planning that holds as its principal guide the use of precautionary and orienting techniques at the service of development, the improvement of social institutions and mechanisms, and a national unity based on welfare and justice."

Regarding the proposed economic and social development plan, he said it should "harmoniously combine the great goals of social and economic policies with the means available; it should be designed to coordinate medium-range programs with a number of estimates and objectives that could be met setting the year 2000 as a deadline; and it should not only take into account the quantitative aspects of development but must also give special attention to the qualitative aspects."

Concluding, Manfredo said that the plan should "place the country and all its decision-making centers in a demanding and ambitious frame of mind. The tasks that are proposed should be viable, and should be chosen through a careful selection of investment projects and programs. The plan should also have a set of goals and work programs, as an ideal picture of our economic and social future. Because of all of this, the plan should be a stimulus to all Panamanians so that with faith and hard work we may enable the programs that are laid out to be imbued with the life and the vigor that they deserve, because the present as well as the year 2000, which is our great challenge, must converge in the plan."

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR -- The executive branch has appointed Virgilio Vergara the new governor of Chiriquí Province. Vergara will replace Dario Santamaria, who resigned. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 1 PA]

NEW TELEVISORA NACIONAL MANAGER -- Olmedo Miranda Cedeno, a young lawyer from David, Chiriquí, has been appointed the new general manager of Televisora Nacional. He replaced Mario Velasquez, who resigned recently. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 pp 40, 18 PA]

COFFEE COMMITTEE SUPERVISES EXPORTS -- During a meeting between government officials and the National Coffee Committee held in Concepcion, Chiriquí, on 8 September, the national government decided to grant the commission the right to distribute and supervise the stamps for coffee export quotas. Each stamp represents a 132-pound bag. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Sep 83 pp 1-A, 6-A PA]

COSTA RICAFURTHER ON CHARGES AGAINST ETA, INVESTIGATION

Basque Congressmen To Inquire

PA212028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Costa Rican authorities are holding Gregorio Jimenez Morales pending further investigation on the suspicion that he is a member of the Basque terrorist organization, ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty], who came to Costa Rica to carry out a terrorist contract.

In the meantime, (Jacky) Ruiz de Pinedo and Miguel Castel, members of the Basque parliament, have arrived here to assess the situation. Castel and Ruiz de Pinedo held a news conference at the Legislative Assembly yesterday in which they said, among other things, that they are not members of ETA and that, to the best of their knowledge, ETA has never engaged in violent activities outside Spain.

Castel said that he had been hired by the family of Jimenez Morales to determine what is really going on, since reports in Spain are confusing.

Castel, who claims to be acting as the suspect's lawyer, explained that Jimenez Morales is wanted by Spain for his role in violent activities which, Castel explained, caused no casualties. Castel added that he has thus far been unable to speak with Costa Rican authorities.

Costa Rican officials have not yet disclosed the whereabouts of Jimenez Morales. The state Security Council has decided, in view of the serious implications of this case and its direct impact on the country's security, that it is best handled as classified information. This action is seen as a means of preventing leaks that might interfere with the investigation.

Although only one person has been arrested, it is rumored that the ETA group which came to Costa Rica includes 11 men.

Nicaraguan Government Warned

PA211605 San Jose Radio IMPACTO in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge recently admitted in Spain that there may be members of the Basque terrorist organization called ETA in Nicaragua. How can the Sandinist government continue to compromise peace in Central America?

Spanish Foreign Minister Moran's warning about the training of ETA members in Nicaragua is proper. There is no doubt that the Nicaraguan communists will use every means within their reach to implement Soviet guidelines in Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras. We have already warned that Costa Rica must prepare to contend with subversive movements and the communist threat. Means are required to maintain peace and democracy.

The will of a people who have seen their hopes dashed and who rely on Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo to recover their democracy is unshakeable. The nine commanders, who are using foreigners to sow chaos in Central America, are desperate as a result.

Beware, Tomas Borge. Beware, you nine commanders. You will not intimidate the region with your threats and actions. Remember that violence begets violence.

If logical reasoning and common sense really exist in Nicaragua, the people must demand an investigation and immediately expel the terrorists, whether they come from ETA, Havana, or anywhere else in the world.

Tomas Borge, you are compromising peace and tranquillity [words indistinct].

EL SALVADOR

U.S. APPROVAL OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE, AID URGED

PA220229 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE in English 19-25 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Something To Worry About"]

[Excerpts] Defense Secretary Weinberger, during his visit to El Salvador, said quite clearly: "The Government troops have had increasing successes... what I worry about is whether the support will run out before that mission (of returning the entire country to civilian control) can be accomplished."

If Defense Secretary Weinberger, who knows precisely what it takes to fight a war, is worried, how should we -- who live here -- be? More than worried because courage is not enough to defeat the subversives. They are liberally supplied by their Soviet bloc allies. The Salvadoran Army deserves no less from the United States.

It is now clear that there will be no political solution to the conflict. The subversives have rejected it by demanding negotiations to exert power in El Salvador and refusing to participate in elections. President Magana energetically rejected once more, on September 15, any negotiation of power with "an illegitimate force that, unable to achieve power through the democratic process, is attempting to do so by force of arms."

Unfortunately the immediate future of El Salvador depends on whether the U.S. Congress approves or denies the military assistance requested by the Pentagon and State Department, to successfully carry out the war against the insurgents. Congressional experts said that it does not look too good and predict that few pieces of legislation affecting Latin America are likely to be voted on default, with the exception of the measure on Radio Marti, which has been pending for 2 years. Increased military aid to El Salvador must be voted on by the Congress, and the needs of the Salvadoran Army cannot go unfulfilled for 2 years...

Under Secretary Ikle has warned that lack of support could result in a partition of Central America into two spheres: one linked to the Soviet bloc and the other to the United States. What a terrible destiny for El Salvador, to be linked to the Soviet bloc, because the U.S. Congress was misinformed and did not vote sufficient military assistance to El Salvador.

UPCOMING PEACE COMMISSION, FMLN-FDR MEETING VIEWED

Quinonez Cited on Talks

PA210239 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Interview with Francisco Quinonez, coordinator of the Salvadoran Peace Commission, by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] According to reports, there will be a meeting on 29 September with members of the Salvadoran guerrillas. Good morning, Francisco Quinonez. We would like you to give us more details about this report.

[Quinonez] Good morning. The report to which you have referred is basically true. We have arranged a meeting with members of what they call the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the guerrilla fronts. It will take place on 29 September in Bogota.

The meeting has been arranged through the contact mechanisms we have been using. On this occasion, we used the good offices of Colombian President Betancur. This is basically what I can tell you regarding this meeting. Perhaps it would be good to add that the only thing we have demanded for this meeting is that these groups have a valid representation so that we can achieve some specific results.

[Reporter] Mr Quinonez, if you note at the meeting that the FDR-FMLN representatives are the same ones who were present at the last meeting, would you still talk with them?

[Quinonez] I would like to state the following: If they are the same people, this would be a clear indication of a lack of interest in truly seeking peace. We say this because if there is a genuine interest in finding peace for the Salvadoran people, it is not possible to have the entire Peace Commission meet with persons of a second or third level in those groups. We would have to speak with persons who truly represent those groups. Therefore, nothing, or very little, could be achieved if we were to meet with the same people we met with last time.

[Reporter] Will you be meeting with Mr Stone and President Betancur in addition to the FDR-FMLN representatives?

[Quinonez] No; Mr Stone is an envoy of President Reagan for the Central American region. Of course, he has extended special assistance to the peace activities that the national unity government has been carrying out in El Salvador, but he works independently, and he does not participate directly in the meetings of the Peace Commission. Mr Betancur, who has been an excellent host in previous meetings, offers his good offices, as a good host, so that these meetings can take place. Therefore, he does not participate in these meetings. I repeat -- he is an excellent host, a person who has proven he is truly interested in finding political solutions and incorporating the rebels into the democratic process of the country, but -- I repeat -- he does not participate in the meetings.

[Reporter] Mr Quinonez, it is a known fact that the violence promoted by the extremists in the country's east has been increased. What do you think about this, considering there are talks regarding a dialogue to find a peaceful solution to the national conflict?

[Quinonez] The president of El Salvador, if I am not mistaken, said on 15 September that the government and the Army have the right to legitimate defense; in line with this, the government and the Army have the right to defend the population and to repel any attack from those people.

I, as a member of the Peace Commission and of the Apaneca Pact Political Commission, support this position. It is a contradiction that these people speak of peace and at the same time promote violence, destruction, and, in particular, death in the country's east. This is something we will firmly tell them at this forthcoming meeting in Bogota.

[Reporter] Mr Quinonez, who will accompany you to the Colombia meeting as representatives of the Peace Commission?

[Quinonez] The three members of the Peace Commission plan to go. The three members are Guillermo Trabanino, Msgr Marco Revelo, and myself, of course.

Official Source Rejects Talks

PA212212 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] It must be understood once and for all that any talks concerning a "dialogue" must be within the framework established by President Alvaro Magana.

The president was quite precise when he clearly defined his position concerning a "dialogue" and when he reiterated, in his 15 September speech, that "there is nothing to discuss, nothing to negotiate."

Likewise, he said that a dialogue can only be established to participate in the elections, nothing else.

This statement was made by a high official source at the Presidential House, consulted on behalf of EL DIARIO DE HOY's many readers, who are surprised and concerned about statements by Francisco Quinonez Avila, coordinator of the Peace Commission. He had referred to "talks with the leftists, in Bogota, in order to seek peace in our country." Quinonez also recalled that "the commission is an inspiration of the Apaneca Pact" which was signed by President Magana and the political parties.

However, the official source was emphatic when saying that "we cannot negotiate with the leftists when they continue to destroy means of employment and the people's patrimony, such as bridges, trains, vehicles, gasoline stations, etc. It is quite clear they are not acting in good faith."

FMLN-FDR Representative on Venue

PA220115 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A representative of the Salvadoran opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation and Revolutionary Democratic Fronts (FMLN-FDR) today offered the Salvadoran Government full guarantees so that the next meeting between the two parties could be held in areas under guerrilla control.

Jorge Villacorta, FMLN-FDR representative in Costa Rica, told ACAN-EFE today that these fronts do not concur with the meeting's taking place in Bogota in late September, as proposed by the Salvadoran Peace Commission.

"We believe that Salvadoran problems should be discussed among Salvadorans and in our fatherland," Villacorta stressed. At the same time he noted that it was strange that the Peace Commission did not send a representative to the 10 September meeting in Panama City, which was attended only by the FMLN-FDR representatives.

In the preparatory meeting held in Bogota on 29 August, the FMLN-FDR proposed that a definite meeting be held in San Salvador by the end of September, but Peace Commission members have "imposed" a date and place which were not agreed to by both parties, Villacorta added.

The Salvadoran rebels believe the members of the Peace Commission would fear for their security if the meeting were to be held in El Salvador. "We find it surprising that a government claiming to be prepared for popular elections cannot guarantee the security of four people," the FMLN-FDR representative said.

The official spokesman of the political and guerrilla fronts stressed that the FMLN-FDR is serious about the problem and maintains its belief that Salvadoran problems should be discussed among Salvadorans, in El Salvador.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR KIDNAPPED

PA210312 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Relatives of Dr Amilcar Martinez Argueda have issued a humanitarian appeal. Dr Martinez was kidnapped this morning as he was leaving the Libertad neighborhood, near the Urban Housing Institute. Dr Martinez, 57, is general director of the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. He also teaches economics and Central American integration in the International Relations Department of the Law School of the University of El Salvador. He worked there with Hugo Carrillo Cabrera, the director of the International Relations Department, who was kidnapped 8 days ago. Three University of El Salvador professionals and leaders have now been kidnapped or captured in the past 8 days. The appeal to the kidnappers or persons who captured Dr Martinez is of a humanitarian nature, since Dr Martinez recently underwent brain surgery and is still under medical care. Adequate medicine has to be provided to him. Dr Martinez underwent brain surgery in Houston.

HAVANA ON KILLING OF TEACHER, ARREST OF PEASANTS

PA212019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Acting with impunity, Salvadoran troops have killed teacher Mario Aguila Gutierrez on km 28 of the northern trunk highway. Aguila Gutierrez was driving through the area when Army thugs machinegunned him to death. The Press Committee of the Armed Forces of El Salvador reported that Aguila Gutierrez disobeyed a military order to halt. The regime's repressive forces have killed over 200 Salvadoran teachers in the last 3 years.

Meanwhile, the rebel station Radio Venceremos reported that six peasants were arrested by the Army near the (El Guajoyo) hydroelectric dam, in Santa Ana Department, and taken to an unknown destination.

COPREFA REPORTS GUERRILLA DEFEATS IN TWO VILLAGES

PA210320 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has issued a report noting that the day before yesterday troops of the Jiboa Battalion thwarted a new guerrilla attempt to seize El Triunfo, in Usulután Department.

Two Jiboa Battalion soldiers died and four others were wounded as a result of the clash. The terrorists suffered an undermined number of dead, the COPREFA report noted.

The extremists also failed in a new attempt to seize the town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan. They were repelled by Army troops. In fleeing, the rebels abandoned large amounts of arms, cartridges, bombs, grenades, and other war supplies, according to COPREFA.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ASSESSES MILITARY SITUATION

AU211253 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Sep 83 p 6

[Interview given by "Comrade Santiago," chairman of the International Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, to APN correspondent Mikhail Belyat: "We Are Looking Toward the Future With Optimism" -- held in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Belyat] Comrade Santiago, judging from the reports coming from El Salvador, the successes of the patriotic forces have markedly increased in number recently. What is the present military-political situation in the country?

[Santiago] Indeed, in August we dealt the enemy several powerful blows. For instance, in a single battle in the area of San Pedro, more than 50 of the government's troops died. The enemy also suffered serious losses in the departments of Chalatenango and Morazan. In only one month, about 300 soldiers died and the number of wounded even exceeds this figure.

The most important thing is that we have forced the enemy to change its tactics. It gave up the tactics of large-scale punitive actions, which did not yield any results. Today, the regime is trying to gain control, politically and militarily, of the areas which it seized. However, this disperses its forces. The small garrisons in towns and villages are not capable of resisting the attacks of our units.

One circumstance is characteristic of the present situation: the growing presence of Americans. Military shipments are also increasing. American officers have begun to take direct part in the operations of the Salvadoran Army. In the area of San Pedro, for example, I saw with my own eyes an American officer engaged in combat. American engineers are building fortifications and bases for government troops in Morazan Department. CIA specialists not only control the activities of the regime's security service, but take direct part in interrogations. We do not have any conclusive evidence proving their participation in tortures but, in the prisons of El Salvador, there is no such thing as an interrogation without torture. And now, at this particular time, aircraft from the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers navigating off the Central American coast are carrying out reconnaissance flights over the territories controlled by the patriots. Who can guarantee that they will not soon begin to bomb Salvadoran villages and towns?

We are greatly alarmed by yet another fact -- the involvement of British imperialism in the internal conflict in El Salvador. The British military attache, Colonel Swallow, accompanied by Major Grihalv [names as published] from the General Staff of the Salvadoran military forces, recently visited the zone of combat operations. We have reports, according to which the objective of this visit was not at all one of fact-finding. The events in the Malvinas have apparently so strengthened the friendship between the cabinet of the "Iron Lady" and the White House that Madam Thatcher decided to help her ally. After all, one needs an explanation for transforming the island into a military base.

[Belyat] What is the situation in the Salvadoran Army? How do soldiers and officers react to the constant defeats and setbacks?

[Santiago] I cannot say that the Salvadoran Army excels in combat morale. Among the soldiers of the regular troops, there is dissatisfaction with a system which does not even treat soldiers like human beings. Indignation over corruption, which has reached gigantic dimensions, is growing. According to our information, rank-and-file soldiers actually receive in hand only 1 of every 10 colones they should be receiving each month. About 6 colones of this negligible sum (it is equivalent to \$3) remain at the disposal of the General Staff, 2 are given to the units' commanders, and 1 is given by the soldier to his immediate commander.

Everything I have said enables us to look toward the future with optimism. This is the decisive, key factor of our entire struggle.

HAVANA REPORTS ARMY CASUALTIES ON GUAZAPA HILL

PA211938 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces inflicted eight casualties on the regime's troops on the slopes of Guazapa Hill, the news agency NOTISAL has reported. It cited a statement by an FMLN spokesman, who also reported clashes near (El Roblar) canton that resulted in three casualties among the tyranny's soldiers.

FMLN COMMAND ISSUES MILITARY COMMUNIQUE

PA210444 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the General Command of the FMLN's Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, dated 19 September; place not given]

[Excerpts] The General Command of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade reports to our people that 15 days after launching our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign, our forces are advancing successfully toward the fulfillment of our established goals. Large numbers of Army soldiers have been eliminated from the fight, thus disrupting the Army high command's plans for growth. We have also increased our sabotage operations dealing blows and weakening the dictatorship's war economy.

In 15 days of operations, approximately 400 Army soldiers have been eliminated from the fight. One hundred of these have been killed during the clashes. The destabilization caused by the destruction of three strategic bridges and two electric substations, plus the interruption of travel on and almost continual control of the Panamerican coastal, and military highways in the eastern sector, will have a strong impact on the government's economy, which is now being artificially and desperately supported by the U.S. Government for the exclusive benefit of the oligarchy's economic circles.

The capture of 15 prisoners of war and the recovery of 30 rifles, plus the Army's ousting from Villa El Triunfo and Jucuaran, Usulután Department, and Chapeltique, San Miguel Department, complete the disastrous picture of the Army.

We are fighting and realizing further victories in new areas of operation. This will speed the dictatorship's collapse and have important effects on the growth of our revolutionary forces. The Salvadoran people must focus their attention on the achievement of new and more important victories by the FMLN forces and the stepping-up of operations in our military campaign throughout the country.

Revolution or death, we will win!

FARABUNDO MARTI DETAILS RECENT MILITARY CLASHES

PA210453 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT
21 Sep 83

[Text] We are receiving the most recent military reports from Usulután and San Miguel Departments, San Vicente, and heroic Guazapa Hill. Here are the war bulletins we have received from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front:

On Thursday, 15 September, while fighting was underway in the front's northern region, we clashed with enemy forces of Detachment No 4 in the coastal area. Fighting lasted 3 hours on the road to El Triunfo port. We inflicted two casualties on the puppet Army.

In the afternoon of that same day, an FMLN patrol clashed with the enemy on the road to Puerto Parada. We inflicted 18 casualties on the Army, 10 killed and 8 wounded. In addition, we recovered two M-16 rifles with all their equipment and other war supplies. Two days later, our forces clashed with Navy troops near the [name indistinct] saltworks. We surrounded a Navy company that was supported by mortar and machinegun fire, as well as bomb attacks from push-and-pull [in English] planes. The enemy forces were unable to escape the siege until the afternoon hours, when they withdrew.

The war bulletin issued by Commander Roberto Jimenez reports that in these clashes we inflicted 18 casualties on the Navy and seized 2 [word indistinct] rifles and other war supplies.

In the northern region of San Miguel, our forces carried out operations with the support of the masses [words indistinct]. On Friday, FMLN forces attacked an enemy position in Chapeltique. The troops of the infamous Colonel Jaime Flores of the 3d Brigade fulfilled their duty by fleeing. In their flight they left five rifles behind, and we captured two prisoners of war. Subsequently, our combatants showed a film, carried out propaganda missions, and celebrated their victory.

On the same day, in Masatepeque, (Esoteri) jurisdiction, the people's militias and the heroic masses of the People's Revolutionary Bloc gathered the people, held a meeting to announce the latest advances in the people's war, and reiterated our call to organize and fight for independence, liberty, and democracy in our country.

And now we have a report from the Paracentral Front: In San Vicente Department, Commander Victor has reported an attack carried out by our guerrilla columns on an enemy patrol near Tecoluca, close to the (Teguasán) farm. After 20 minutes of fighting, during which we inflicted one casualty on the enemy, the CONARA [National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas] puppets fled in disarray, begging the Air Force to show up. The plane, which finally appeared 3 hours later and fired six rockets, inflicted no damage. Our forces withdrew with no problems.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front sent a military report on a successful ambush on the northern highway. On 17 September our forces controlled 4 km of the road and ambushed an enemy patrol, inflicting six casualties on them. Commanders Fidel and Macario, who signed the bulletin, confirmed that we sustained no casualties.

This is our sovereign march, and this is how our victory will be.

Let the puppet Army admit their cowardice and lay down the arms they are using against the people and the homeland. All the people must fight for sovereignty and liberation!

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES KISSINGER TO VISIT 13 OCT

PA212319 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has announced that Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state and President Ronald Reagan's representative, will visit our country on 13 October, but only for 24 hours.

Andrade Diaz-Duran said that Kissinger will head an important delegation comprised not only of U.S. Government officials but of congressmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, in addition to (?scientists) and other personalities.

Regarding the topics to be discussed by the Guatemalan officials and the U.S. representatives, the foreign minister said that Guatemala has no requests to make and will only listen to what the visitors have to say.

He maintained that our country has good relations with the United States. Therefore, the local authorities will explain their domestic and foreign policy [words indistinct] during Kissinger's official visit in October.

OFFICIALS REJECT SPANISH CONDITIONS ON RELATIONS

PA210433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Two ranking officials of the Guatemalan Government today rejected the conditions imposed by Spain for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

General Hector Lopez Fuentes, chief of the Army General Staff, who returned yesterday from a trip to Europe that included Spain, said today that if the government decided to comply with the demands made by the Spanish Government, "it would be one of the greatest humiliations that Guatemala will have faced in its entire history."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran pointed out in a press conference today that the Guatemalan Government "cannot accept" the preliminary conditions that Spain has imposed for the renewal of diplomatic relations.

These statements were made a day after Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said in Madrid that Spain will normalize diplomatic relations with Guatemala if it "gives us moral satisfaction" and indemnifies the victims of the fire at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala in 1980.

HAVANA CITES PEASANT COMMITTEE LEADER ON REPRESSION

PA202339 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Statement by (Ricardo Sotz), leader of the Peasant Committee of the High Plateau, made "in Guatemala"; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The new regime of General Mejia Victores has continued the pattern of repression in Guatemala. It has continued the murders, repression, kidnappings, arrests, and massacres of peasants in the country's altiplano.

The peasants who live in Guatemala's altiplano are suffering direct repression, hunger, misery, and violations in their communities. This affects primarily the displaced population, numbering approximately a million Guatemalans. We are daily forced to face what can be termed a struggle to survive. This is experienced primarily by the civilian population, which struggles to avoid becoming the victim of murders, of imprisonment in the so-called model settlements -- they are really strategic settlements -- and of being arrested and forced to join the civilian patrols.

The peasant population of the altiplano has always struggled for its liberty, the right to till the land, education, and health. These rights have never been realized; therefore, popular and democratic sectors are struggling courageously to achieve a real democracy. It is the only way to work and survive. Because of the problems we are facing, we have formed the Peasant Committee of the High Plateau. We want to denounce these continuous massacres to the news media, so that they can report them both in our country and abroad. International organizations will thus become aware of the real situation in our country.

HAVANA REPORTS ON REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PA211239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Units of the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, destroyed a light aircraft and occupied a camp in El Peten Department. The Foreign Center for Guatemalan News Reports [Centro Exterio de Reportes Informativos de Guatemala] states that the attack took place in the town of La Libertad, 32 km from Flores, the departmental capital.

On 14 September, Guatemalan guerrillas occupied El Sape, a workers camp located on the banks of (El Guayacan) lagoon. The rebels still hold that position and have met with the workers to explain the objectives of their struggle.

HONDURASALVAREZ ANNOUNCES NEW ANTISUBVERSION PLAN

PA211711 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Address to the Nation" delivered by Brigadier General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, on 20 September in Tegucigalpa, via a radio and television network -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: In view of the subversive activities that currently present a direct threat to our national security and to the Honduran people's fundamental interests, the Honduran Armed Forces have decided, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the nation governing the preservation of order, security, and the citizens' tranquillity, to implement the following plan of preventive measures:

1. Based on information, material, and evidence in our possession, the Armed Forces fully realize that the subversive activities and other actions being committed against society in both rural and urban areas throughout the country constitute a serious threat to the republic's stability. In recent months, these criminal actions, committed by armed groups that were trained in guerrilla and terrorist actions in Cuba and Nicaragua and that entered the country secretly through Olancho Department, have increased.

This escalation in subversion primarily involves illegal arms traffic, attacks on people and institutions, bomb detonations and sabotage of bridges and other public service installations.

According to reports we have received, the subversive groups plan to organize war fronts in accordance with the country's four main regions: the central front, the eastern front, the northern front, and the northwestern front. These fronts are tasked to progressively develop the armed struggle in both rural and urban areas with economic and operational support from Nicaragua, Cuba, the FMLN in El Salvador, and international terrorist organizations, such as those from Libya, the PLO, and others.

2. In view of the campaign unleashed by Marxist subversion to undermine the state's democratic and constitutional institutions and to sow confusion and fear among the Honduran people, the Honduran Armed Forces believe it is imperative to implement an operational plan to protect the lives and properties of Honduran citizens.

As of this date, the Armed Forces will put this plan into effect throughout the country in a consistent, intensive, and broad fashion.

Citizens are requested to carry their identification cards and ownership papers for vehicles, aircraft, or boats that they are operating at all times.

3. Given that the many serious problems caused by subversion directly affect the Honduran people, the Armed Forces urge the country's social sectors to understand the situation and appeal to their good will and patriotism, asking them to cooperate completely with operations intended to counteract terrorism, guerrilla activities, and criminal Marxist actions, which seek to destabilize our country and open the way to penetration by international communism.

4. The Honduran people should cooperate in facilitating the tasks assigned military units in charge of guard operations and should immediately report any suspicious actions by persons or groups that might reasonably be considered a threat to the country's stability and its institutional security.

5. The Honduran people may be absolutely certain that the implementation of these special security measures is in no way intended to impede constitutional guarantees, obstruct the citizens' daily activities, or infringe on the principle of respect for human rights that is professed by the constitutional government as a firm and lasting policy.

NEW GUERRILLA LEADER REPORTEDLY IDENTIFIED

PA212027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Olancho, Honduras, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Teofilo Martinez, a former Social Christian peasant leader, has been identified by detained rebels and deserters as the new commander of the Honduran guerrillas.

Martinez has allegedly replaced Jose Maria Reyes Mata, alias "Commander Pablo Mendoza," who, according to the Honduran Army, died in combat on 18 September in the mountains of Olancho Department, in the east.

According to the captured guerrillas and the deserters, Martinez is the "one who enlists" people throughout the country "under the guise of taking us to receive training in manual arts and other technical specialties."

The new guerrilla commander is said to command 27 men in the inhospitable Agalta mountain range, where the Army has already dispatched several patrols composed of special jungle commandos.

For many years Martinez served as secretary general of one of the branches of the Social Christian National Union of Peasants in Olancho. The organization now denies any connection with him.

According to Silvia del Carmen Munguia Medina, a woman who lived with Martinez, "he is a very intelligent rascal, clever, and capable of getting anything he wants." According to her, Martinez "is a magnificent preacher of the word of God. Taking advantage of his natural intelligence, the French priest Bernardo Boulang taught him this skill." As a preacher of the word, the now-guerrilla leader came into contact with many people, with whom he discussed social injustice and the need to organize a "liberation movement." According to Munguia Medina, Martinez disappeared 2 years ago and was not heard from again until deserting guerrillas began pointing him out as the "recruiter."

Martinez' work can be seen along the banks of the Patuca River -- currently the main field of action for both the guerrillas and the Army -- where the peasant settlements he organized are benefiting from the agrarian reform.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN OLANCHO; 2 GUERRILLAS KILLED

PA211940 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report by Correspondent Omar Saied Mejia in Catacamas]

[Excerpt] Guerrillas and soldiers have again fought in the heavy jungle of Olancho Department. Two more guerrillas were killed and another was captured by civilians. Several soldiers clashed with four guerrillas last week in the jungle region located about 60 km from the town of Catacamas. The subversives were trying to enter local villages whose names have not been disclosed for security reasons.

NICARAGUADECREE APPROVING POLITICAL PARTIES LAW PUBLISHED

PA211729 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 pp 6, 7

[Decree No 1312 issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction approving the Law on Political Parties passed by the Nicaraguan State Council; dated Managua, 2 September; published as an advertisement paid for by the State Council -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

Making use of its powers, and based on Article 18 of Decree 388 of 2 May 1980, announces to the Nicaraguan people:

THAT IS APPROVES THE INITIATIVE PRESENTED BY THE STATE COUNCIL CONCERNING THE "LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES" THAT FULLY AND LITERALLY STATES:

The Nicaraguan State Council, meeting in ordinary session No 10 on 17 August 1983, "YEAR OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOVEREIGNTY",

WHEREAS

I -- The Government of National Reconstruction has the duty to strengthen the revolutionary process and to guarantee the existence and development of democracy legitimately based on popular participation and political pluralism.

II -- The Nicaraguan judicial system is developed and strengthened by the promulgation of new laws that express the Nicaraguan people's desire to advance toward the institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution.

III -- In order to promote national unity and guarantee peace in our fatherland, practical actions are required to lead all the political, democratic, and patriotic forces to jointly assume responsibility for its reconstruction and defense.

IV -- The Fundamental Statute and the Statute of the Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguans establish the right of citizens to organize and participate in political groups or parties.

V -- Therefore, the legal framework of the political parties which exist in the country must be established so that, inspired by a spirit of national unity and political pluralism, they will contribute to national reconstruction, strengthen the defense of the fatherland, and participate in the search for peace in Nicaragua and the world.

THEREFORE

In use of its powers,

IT DECREES the following:

POLITICAL PARTIES LAW

CHAPTER I

OBJECT OF THE LAW

Article 1. The present law regulates the exercise of the right of all citizens to organize or to be members of political parties and establishes the principles that are to govern the establishment, authorization, operation, suspension, or cancellation of the parties. This is a public law.

CHAPTER II

ON THE POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 2. Political parties are groups of Nicaraguan citizens supporting a similar ideology that are established with the objective, among others, of seeking political power for the purpose of carrying out a program that responds to the needs of national development. Political parties are institutions of public law.

Article 3. Only those groups recognized as political parties will enjoy the rights and guarantees and will be obliged to fulfill the duties that this law and other laws of the republic establish.

Article 4. Political parties may organize freely in the country without any ideological restrictions. The existence of political parties or groups that seek a return to Somozism or advocate the establishment of a similar political system is prohibited.

CHAPTER III

ON THE PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 5. Political parties shall be ruled by their own principles and aims, but they must respect the Fundamental Statute, the Statute on the Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguans, and the fundamental principles of the Sandinist people's revolution, such as anti-imperialism and its deeply popular and democratic character.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 6. Political parties have the following rights:

- a. To disseminate their ideological principles, their political programs, statutes, and declarations of principles.
- b. To conduct propaganda and other activities aimed at enlisting members throughout the nation at all times, using the means at their disposal, and, during elections, to employ the social communications media in accordance with their economic possibilities while respecting the right of free enterprise, all in accordance with the legislation in effect at the time and with the regulations established by this law.
- c. To hold private meetings and public rallies.
- ch. [fourth letter of Spanish alphabet] To criticize the public administration and to propose constructive solutions.

- d. To form alliances with other political parties for general purposes and to participate with them in specific activities.
- e. To accredit representatives to the National Assembly of Political Parties.
- f. To request their incorporation into the State Council.
- g. To participate in elections and to present their own candidates for all elective posts.
- h. To have their own assets.
- i. To maintain homes and offices throughout the country.
- j. To collect the funds necessary for their functioning in accordance with the regulations established by this law.

Article 7. Political parties have the following duties:

- a. To comply with the country's laws.
- b. To comply with the resolutions passed by the National Council of Political Parties.
- c. To promote and endorse the patriotic unity of the nation in order to fulfill the tasks of rebuilding and developing the country.
- ch. To contribute to the consolidation of the political, economic, and social conquests achieved by our people.
- d. To defend the revolution against any internal or external attempt to establish a regime characterized by the oppression and exploitation of the Nicaraguan people.
- e. To fight in order to preserve the country's freedom and independence and to defend national sovereignty and the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination.
- f. To sponsor and promote human rights in the political, economic, and social areas.
- g. To answer for the activities carried out within the framework of alliances formed with other political parties, as well as for the specific activities carried out with them.

Article 8. Those political parties which, in accordance with the Fundamental Statute and its reforms, are incorporated into the State Council, will be obliged to accredit permanent representatives to that council.

CHAPTER V

ON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 9. The National Assembly of Political Parties and the National Council of Political Parties, which will be known by their acronyms, ANPP and CNPP, respectively, will be the state's decentralized organs charged with enforcing this law.

Article 10. The ANPP will be of a consultative nature, and will be comprised of the following:

- a. A delegate appointed by each of the political parties.

b. A delegate appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The members of the assembly will have their respective alternates.

The ANPP will ordinarily meet twice a year and extraordinarily by convocation of the CNPP or at the request of two-thirds of its members.

Article 11. The functions of the ANPP will be:

a. To analyze the annual report or any other report presented by the CNPP and to propose amendments to it.

b. To issue its opinion on matters that the CNPP submits for its consideration.

c. To elect from among its members the full delegates and their respective alternates of the political parties to the CNPP, assuring to the greatest extent possible the representation of the various ideological currents in the council.

ch. To draft its own internal regulations.

Article 12. Thirty days after the members of the ANPP have been selected, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice will administer their oath.

Article 13. The members of the ANPP will remain in their posts from the time of appointment until the first elections are held in the country.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and each political party have the right to remove their delegate from his post whenever they deem it necessary.

Article 14. The quorum for the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the ANPP will be formed by the presence of a simple majority of its members and its resolutions will be adopted by agreement of more than half of the members present.

Article 15. The CNPP will be comprised of:

a. Four delegates elected by the ANPP from among its members.

b. The member appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the ANPP, who shall be the presiding officer.

c. Three members appointed by the State Council.

The CNPP delegates will have their respective alternates.

The CNPP will meet every 15 days or when the president so decides. The quorum will be formed by a simple majority of its members and its resolutions will be adopted by the majority of those present. In the case of a tie, the president shall have a double vote.

Article 16. The functions of the CNPP will be:

a. To guarantee the fulfillment of this law and its regulations and to oversee their effective application.

b. To resolve all questions relating to this law and its regulations, especially regarding authorizations, cancellations, or suspensions, making efforts to ensure that resolutions for or against specific political parties are issued on the basis of the practical actions carried out by those parties.

- c. To take the measures necessary for the implementation of its resolutions.
- ch. To draft its regulations and determine its own administrative structure.
- d. To call the ANPP into session.
- e. To present the annual report to the ANPP.
- f. Any other function that the current law and its regulations establish.

Article 17. The president of the CNPP will have the following functions:

- a. To preside over the ANPP and the CNPP.
- b. To convoke the CNPP.
- c. To legally represent the CNPP and the ANPP.
- ch. To enforce CNPP resolutions.
- d. To appoint the executive secretary of the CNPP, who will serve in a similar capacity for the ANPP.
- e. To appoint administrative personnel.

In the case of a temporary absence of the president, the appointed alternate will carry out his functions and, should the absence be permanent, the alternate will carry them out until the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction appoints a new president.

Article 18. One may resort to the Supreme Court of Justice for revision of an injunction against the resolutions of the CNPP; concerning the effects of this law, political parties will have all the rights, guarantees, and protection that individuals enjoy in the filing and resolution of any appeal for injunction.

CHAPTER VI

ESTABLISHMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 19. Those wishing to organize a political party must obtain authorization from the CNPP to carry out the activities leading to its formation, and they must meet the requirements established in this law to request legal status. The authorization obtained from the CNPP must specify the activities authorized, as well as its period of validity, which cannot exceed 90 days.

Article 20. Political parties must be established by means of a public document promulgated in the presence of a CNPP representative. The public document must contain the following data:

- a. Names of and personal information concerning the founders.
- b. Name and emblem adopted by the party.
- c. A promise to carry out their activities in accordance with the country's laws.
- ch. Evidence of having submitted the political principles of the party.

d. Functioning bodies and their characteristics; names of the members of its national directorate as well as the names of the members of at least nine provisional departmental directorates and of the legal representatives.

e. Method of election used to appoint the party's internal authorities and the specific length of their term in office.

CHAPTER VII

AUTHORIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 21. Political parties will be authorized and will obtain their legal status through a resolution passed by the CNPP, before which the interested parties must file a request based on the requirements established by his law.

Article 22. In order to receive authorization, political parties must do the following:

- a. Present a request which includes any relevant justification.
- b. Present testimony on the public document proclaiming the party's establishment.
- c. Submit the political program of the party.
- ch. Submit the principles and statutes of the party.
- d. Reveal the assets of the party.
- e. Meet other requirements established by this law and its regulations.

Article 23. Once the request has been submitted to the CNPP, the latter will determine whether it meets the legal requirements; within a period of 3 days, the CNPP will issue a resolution either ordering compliance with any requirements not treated in the request or declaring the request to be either admissible or inadmissible. Should the request meet the legal requirements, the CNPP will publish a notice in the official newspaper LA GACETA so that the representatives of the legally established political parties and of the Attorney General's Office, both of which are involved in this procedure, may appear within 3 days after the notice is published.

Article 24. Should there be any opposition to the request, the CNPP will open the case for a period of 15 days in order to allow a thorough review of all evidence. Following this examination, the CNPP will issue a resolution within 3 days declaring the request to be either admissible or inadmissible. Should there be no opposition, the CNPP will issue a resolution within the following 5 days.

Article 25. The appeal for revision established in Article 18 of this law will be filed at the Supreme Court of Justice within 5 days of the notification; the request for injunction will be filed in accordance with the procedure established in the Protection Law currently in effect. Thirty days after notification of a favorable resolution, and should there be no other pending procedure, the resolution will be published in the official newspaper LA GACETA. From that point, the petitioning party will enjoy legal status, and all the other rights which the law grants to the established political parties.

CHAPTER VIII

ON THE SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 26. The suspension of a political party prohibits its operation for a specific period. Cancellation dissolves the party.

Article 27. A party may be suspended because of nonfulfillment of the duties established in Article 7 of this law; political parties in the State Council may be suspended for the following reasons:

- a. Their official withdrawal from the State Council.
- b. The reasons outlined in the first paragraph of Article 5 of the General Statute of the State Council.

Article 28. The following are grounds for cancellation:

- a. Repeated noncompliance with the duties established in Article of the current law or their violation in a state of national emergency.
- b. Participation in activities which harm public order and the stability of the institutions of the Government of National Reconstruction. Cancellation can be ordered in this case without affecting subsequent criminal liability.
- c. The self-dissolution of a political party or its merger with another party.

Article 29. The suspension or cancellation of a political party will be decided by the CNPP. The procedure may be initiated at the request of the Attorney General's Office or any of the political parties that are members of the ANPP.

Article 30. Once it receives a request for the suspension or cancellation of a political party, the CNPP will determine its admissibility within 7 days. The resolution will be passed on to all legally established parties so that they may make such comments as they deem appropriate within the following 3 days.

Once this period expires, 15 days will be allotted for the presentation of evidence. Once this expires, a decision will be made within 5 days.

Article 31. Appeals for the revision of or injunction against the CNPP decision on the suspension or cancellation of a political party may be filed at the Supreme Court of Justice in accordance with Article 18 of this law and will be filed using the same terms and forms established in Article 25 of the current law.

Article 32. The resolution on the cancellation of a political party will cause the assets of that party to pass to the state for use in social welfare activities.

Article 33. When a political party is cancelled, it may not be reestablished with the same name, emblem, or board of directors.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 34. In matters not provided for in this law on political parties, the provisions of common law will apply.

Article 35. The State Council will regulate the present law.

CHAPTER X

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Article 36. Those political parties which are currently in the State Council in accordance with the Fundamental Statute as amended are granted legal status with the enactment of this law.

For the purpose of registration, these political parties will present the following documents to the CNPP:

- a. Principles of the party
- b. Statutes of the party
- c. Political program of the party
- ch. National and departmental boards of directors
- d. Assets of the party.

Article 37. Those political parties which requested incorporation into the State Council from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at least 1 year prior to the implementation of this law may continue functioning as before. They must, however, within 1 month of the publication of this law, submit a request to the CNPP in accordance with the requirements established in Article 36.

This provision will be valid in relation to each political party until the CNPP completes the authorization process.

Article 38. Within 30 days of the approval of this law, the State Council must discuss and approve its regulations. This timeframe may be extended by the State Council.

Article 39. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the political parties legally recognized by this law will designate the principal and alternate representatives who will comprise the ANPP immediately after this law is published in the official newspaper LA GACETA, so they themselves may indicate the day, hour, and place of their incorporation into the ANPP and so they may take office in accordance with what is established in Article 12 of this law. The State Council and the ANPP will elect their representative within a period of 1 month after the establishment of the ANPP.

Article 40. From the moment this law is implemented until the corresponding regulation is dictated, the CNPP is authorized to implement this law, and to resolve any pending issues in accordance with its provisions and general legal principles, and in the spirit of healthy criticism.

CHAPTER XI

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW

Article 41. This law will go into effect at the moment of its publication in the official newspaper LA GACETA.

Issued in the Hall of Sessions of the State Council on the 17th day of the month of August 1983. "YEAR OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOVEREIGNTY."

(Signed) Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council;

Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary of the State Council.

IN AGREEMENT, THEREFORE: CONSIDER IT A LAW OF THE REPUBLIC TO BE COMPLIED WITH AND PUBLISHED. Issued in the city of Managua, on the 2d day of the month of September 1983. "YEAR OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOVEREIGNTY."

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

Daniel Ortega Saavedra
Sergio Ramirez Mercado
Rafael Cordova Rivas

DANIEL ORTEGA CITED ON WAR SITUATION, PEACE EFFORTS

OW220213 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1217 GMT 21 Sep 83

[NHK Correspondent Eguchi's "recent exclusive interview" with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chairman of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, held in Managua; in Spanish, with Japanese translation in brief subtitles; the following is from the Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Eguchi] Exercises have begun in the Caribbean and Honduras. What do you think about the U.S. policy of strength?

[Ortega] These exercises are another political reaffirmation of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. The United States, hostile to the Nicaraguan people, is dashing cold water on our efforts to achieve a peaceful solution.

[Eguchi] How do you view the war situation in the border area?

[Ortega] Antigovernment troops are all supported by the United States, and the recent offensive is not only timed to coincide with the U.S. military exercises but is also being held jointly with Honduran troops. On the border, the fight against aggression continues daily. We have been making efforts for an early peaceful settlement, but the United States has responded with a menacing invasion.

[Eguchi] Is there anything you want me to convey to the Japanese people?

[Ortega] Japan, a nation hit by atomic bombs, had to make great sacrifices in the war. That is why it must be strongly desirous of world peace. The Nicaraguan people also want peace. We strongly hope that Japan will give us assistance in achieving peace in Central America.

BRIEFS

CEREMONY HONORS TECHNICAL BRIGADE -- The 41 technicians who comprise the Oscar Danilo Rosales 2nd Technical Brigade will be leaving for various parts of the country within the next few days. They were officially seen off at Government House over the weekend during a ceremony presided over by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, minister-secretary of the Regional Coordination Organization; and Freddy Cruz, president of CONAPRO Heroes and Martyrs. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83 PA]

SOVIET PAPER CITED ON CASTRO WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

PA212350 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet newspaper KRASNAYA SVEZDA has denounced the latest public statements by high U.S. leaders, saying they have unleashed hysterical propaganda against Cuba. These statements have been taken from the arsenals of the worst periods of the Cold War. The newspaper of the Soviet Armed Forces stressed that, while Cuban leader Fidel Castro is offering to withdraw military advisers if other countries do likewise, the U.S. Government is refraining from replying because this contradicts capitalist interests.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES ARGENTINE POLITICAL SCENE

PA210426 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Shortly before the start of the electoral campaign for the 30 October presidential elections, Argentina is the scene of strikes. Hundreds of thousands of all kinds of workers, even policemen, have participated in them. The most recent strikes in Argentina included teachers, judicial workers, customs employees, Economy Ministry personnel, doctors from Buenos Aires Province, and agents of the National Revenue Directorate, among others. There was even speculation that the two most important Argentine union federations might call a national strike.

Demands for salary increases have also spread to government offices in the cities of Cordoba and La Pampa. Dissatisfaction is also reported among policemen in Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Chaco, and Tucuman. Argentine business sectors think the financial reform started by the government last August has been a failure. They have warned that the prevailing inflation and recession are a time bomb that will be assumed by the next constitutional government.

Another problem during the Argentine preelectoral period is that of the missing persons. The military government is continuing its negotiations to implement the amnesty law, which has been unanimously rejected by political and union sectors, as well as by social organizations. Exiled Argentine citizens have termed this law a misinterpretation of rights, because it seeks to give amnesty to the same groups that are promoting it. They consider that its main purpose is to evade the investigation, trial, and punishment of those responsible for the country's destruction.

Argentina is starting the electoral campaign for the 30 October elections amid this crisis. The main candidates are Italo Luder, for the Justicialist Party, and Raul Alfonsin, for the Radical Civic Union. Observers find it difficult to believe that Argentine radicalism will stop the Peronist drive, which rises powerfully from the industrial zone that surrounds Buenos Aires. Nevertheless, many contradictions are influencing these political forces, mainly Peronism. The mystique of Peronism still prevails among popular sectors, which long for the times when they enjoyed good living conditions unprecedented in the country.

The Peronist ticket, led by Luder with Deolindo Bittel as his running mate, has enough political clout and union support to win the next elections. Nevertheless, regardless of which political force wins the elections, it must assume the government of a country with a grave economic crisis, an almost destroyed production infrastructure, the problem of the missing persons, and the unsolved conflict concerning sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

FERNANDEZ MELL RECEIVES VICE MAYOR OF PRAGUE

FL211340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee and president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Havana City Province, has received Zdenek Horcik, first vice mayor of Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, who is visiting our country.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF 1981 CENSUS RELEASED

FL192120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The data of the last population and housing census reveal that almost half of the Cuban population, some 4.5 million persons, were born after the triumph of the revolution. According to the census, on 11 September 1981 the Cuban population numbered 9,723,705.

During the last 50 years, our population has grown 2.5 times, thus reaching a density of 87.7 inhabitants per square kilometer. Since 1970, the Cuban population has been growing at an annual average rate of 1.1 percent, the lowest rate of this century.

The census shows that the average grade level reached by the population is 6.4. In 1953, that level hardly went beyond the 3d grade.

Regarding the economic situation, 52.3 percent of the population is active; 50 percent of the population is male, and 36 percent of the males form part of the economically active population.

The Cuban population resides in 2,291,707 houses, of which over 1.5 million are located in urban areas. The census reveals that almost half of the houses and apartments in the country were built after the triumph of the revolution.

These figures appear in the newspaper GRANMA, which will publish a series of parts on the official communique issued by the State Committee for Statistics on the final results of the 1981 population and housing census.

CARICOM EXTENDS MEETING OF FINANCE MINISTERS

Compton Makes Peace Bid

FL210130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 20, CANA -- St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton today pleaded with finance ministers of the 13-member Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) for a spirit of give-and-take at their critical meeting on regional trade which opened here this morning.

The veteran politician from the region's sub-group of Lesser Developed Countries (LDC's) made his peace-making call after tough-talking opening remarks by Barbados Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Tom Adams and Senator Anthony Jacelon, minister in the Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Finance.

Apparently picking up signals of an impending rough meeting, Compton warned to tread carefully on the trade "bridges" joining the water-divided group of Caribbean countries. "Trade is a bridge between our individual countries," declared the St Lucia leader at whose insistence there was a mini-Caricom summit in Barbados in May to deal with the last batch of serious trade problems in Caricom.

"What seems to be current within the Caribbean Community is that once we have some storm clouds...some problems, we each want to retreat into our little domain, pull up our draw-bridges, and hope the vicissitudes of the problems will go away," the St Lucia chief executive stated.

Stressing that all members states had benefitted from the 10-year-old Caricom treaty arrangement, Compton added there could now be "no turning back...no dismantling." The answer to the region's problems such as those being discussed at today's meeting was "for us to examine our problems and realize that we are in one region," the St Lucia prime minister said. "Our problems are the same," he declared, "the solutions and remedies we seek should be the same."

Watchdog Committee To Be Set Up

FL210145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2332 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 20, CANA -- Finance ministers of the 13-member Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) meeting here have agreed to set up a surveillance committee to monitor operations of the region's rules of origin and investigate alleged Common Market breaches, conference sources said tonight.

As delegates worked through what promised to be a night-long session to review the workings of a general agreement on trade reached at a Caricom mini-summit in Barbados last May, conference sources reported Trinidad and Tobago had also survived a mass effort by its Caricom partners to have the oil-rich state dismantle its import licensing regime instituted for Caricom goods on its negative list last March.

Conference sources said Trinidad, which this morning had threatened to put up trade barriers to protect its producers against allegedly unfair competition from regional imports, stood its ground firmly in frank but cordial discussions. They added that the fact that the twin island republic agreed to setting up of the surveillance committee showed its willingness to speed up normalisation of importation of Caricom goods into the country.

Senator Anthony Jacelon, minister in the Ministry of Finance told this morning's opening session that Trinidad was no longer willing to sit idly by and see its market and balance of trade figures ruined by foreign-made goods being passed off here as manufactured in Caricom.

The original rules to be policed by the proposed surveillance committee set out the criteria which must be satisfied for regional goods to qualify for duty-free treatment under the Caricom Agreement. Trinidad and Tobago contends that some producers in the region are breaching the rules by simply relabelling goods made elsewhere. Concerned about the flood of these goods on to the market here -- the most lucrative in Caricom -- the government six months ago instituted a licensing system for imports, which Caricom say has choked off trade with Port-of-Spain.

Private sector representatives from at least seven Caricom members states met in Barbados at the weekend and agreed to call on Trinidad and Tobago to remove the requirement that licences are for Caricom imports.

Trinidad Firm on Licensing

FL211739 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 21, CANA -- Caribbean Community finance ministers last evening were forced to adjourn their crucial meeting here unable to complete their agenda and will meet again tomorrow, a statement from the Secretariat said. The statement said that the ministers, having not covered the agenda and because a Commonwealth finance ministers meeting begins here today, had agreed to meet at the next appropriate time -- tomorrow at 8:30 a.m.

Originally scheduled to be completed in one day, the Caricom finance ministers meeting had been specially convened to deal with a number of critical issues arising out of the so-called Bridgetown Accord, including Jamaica's introduction of a special Caricom rate of exchange and the licensing systems.

Conference sources said last night that the ministers had agreed to the setting up of a surveillance committee to monitor the operations of the region's rules of origin and to investigate alleged Common Market breaches.

However, they said the ministers failed in a bid to get oil-rich Trinidad and Tobago, the region's wealthiest nation, to abolish its licensing regime, which regional manufacturers contend has caused a severe slowdown in intra-regional trade. Trinidad is adamant that something be done to end the practice of some manufacturers in the area who import foreign goods and relabel them and export them regionally as made in Caricom to qualify for duty free status.

It was suggested, the sources said, that the Surveillance Committee should comprise representatives of both the importing and exporting countries as well as experts in the particular product involved in the investigation. They said a representative of the Caricom Secretariat should also be included.

The St Lucia delegation, whose leader, Prime Minister John Compton, yesterday pledged formally to support any form of adjustment mechanism necessary to carry the Community forward, volunteered to institute stringent measures of its own to control delinquent exporters pending the setting up of the committee. Conference sources said the St Lucia Government said it would withdraw concessions of any manufacturers found in breach of the agreement and if the offender turned out to be an expatriate, he would be repatriated.

Said the sources: It was the general feeling of the meeting that breaches of the rules of origin were not the real reason for Trinidad's reluctance to remove the licensing structure. Trinidad and Tobago is known to be going through serious economic problems caused mainly by a continuing decline of exports and a rise in the value of imports from the region.

In addition, Minister in the Ministry of Finance Senator Anthony Jacelon yesterday complained bitterly about those Caricom member states who breach the rules of origin by passing off foreign-made goods as being made within the region. Jacelon warned that Trinidad would invoke the protective provisions of the Caricom treaty to safeguard its markets. But Conference Chairman Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams cautioned that such a move could lead to the destruction of the regional movement.

The harsh words contained in the opening speeches gave more than a hint of the difficulties that would have been encountered during yesterday's negotiations. Conference sources said it therefore came as no surprise that the ministers could not have concluded their deliberations in the time they had allotted themselves.

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER DEFENDED ON NBC DRUG CHARGE

FL211545 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Residents of North Andros have expressed their support for the prime minister, Sir Lynden Pindling, and his minister of youth, sports and community affairs, the Hon Kendal Nottage. Head spokesman Johnny Saunders said:

[Begin Saunders recording] We, the people of North Andros, fully support our beloved prime minister, Sir Lynden Oscar Pindling, and his minister, the Hon Kendal Nottage, against the lies and slander that was brought up against them by vicious, power-hungry men and the NBC network. We, the voters of North Andros, will support him, our prime minister, and we are prepared to fight until (?hell freezes and to skate on thin ice) if we need to do so. We will continue to support our prime minister and the Hon Kendal Nottage and the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] and government all the way. The voters of North Andros, [word indistinct] by Johnny Saunders. [end recording]

The chairmen's association of the PLP is also supporting the prime minister and his government in respect of the recent NBC allegations, says the secretary of the association, Mr Mike Russel.

[Begin Russel recording] The PLP New Providence branch chairmen's association and officers and members of the branches which it represents wishes to express its full support of the prime minister and his minister in respect of the allegation raised by the NBC report on the 5th of September 1983, wherein it is alleged that the prime minister and other government officials were being paid \$100,000 a month to protect Robert Vesco and his drug smuggling operation in the Bahamas.

It is the considered opinion of the association that the allegations are complete fabrications and that NBC, through Brian Ross or otherwise, should make available to the Bahamas Government, its law-enforcement authorities, and the Royal Commission of Inquiry such information that it claims is in its possession to (?substantiate) the allegations.

The association views with the greatest contempt the alleged planned kidnapping of the Hon Kendal W. Nottage by the United States law enforcement agencies with the intent to entrap him and use this as one of the oldest and lowest tricks, reminiscent of those used by gangsters and [word indistinct].

The association is convinced that the allegations go beyond the prime minister and one of his ministers, and have implications for the Bahamas as a country since no such alleged protection of Vesco could have been possible without the cooperation of the immigration officers, the police, the defense force, and members of the public at large, who by implication would have also been receiving payoffs.

The association notes that all responsible organizations, including all the [word indistinct] and others on record, agree that the allegations and the NBC report strike at the heart of the Bahamas and not just the prime minister and a minister of his cabinet.

The sole organization known to us which claims that the NBC report does not involve the Bahamas and is limited to the prime minister and one of his cabinet colleagues is the FNM [Free National Movement]. By taking this public posture, apparently for political reasons, we believe that the creditability of the FNM may well have suffered the final blow in the eyes of all thinking Bahamians.

As these accusations and allegations appear to be a conspiracy of persons and agencies both inside and outside the Bahamas, we are pleased that the Royal Commission of Inquiry appointed by the prime minister has been given wide terms of reference in order that the land may go with the deed.

Finally, we hope that Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, will respond either directly or through the U.S. ambassador in the Bahamas, Dr Dobriansky, to reveal what he knows about the allegations and what action the United States, through its agencies, plans to take.

The association repeats its support for the prime minister and his government, and wishes the opposition to note that this provocation has resulted in further uniting the Progressive Liberal Party and the Bahamas, rather having the effect that they hoped to bring about, mistrust and dissention. Thank you. [end recording]

Mr Mike Russel, the secretary of the Chairman's association of the PLP.

BARBADOSVISITING SURINAMESE EXILE SEEKS SUPPORT

FL212111 Bridgetown CANA in English 1905 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 21, CANA -- A senior representative of a Holland-based Suriname exile group, now on the Barbados leg of a regional tour, has urged Caribbean governments and peoples to support efforts aimed at restoring democracy in the leftist-ruled South American republic.

Ex-diplomat Inderdew Sewrajsingh, now secretary-general of the Council for the Liberation of Suriname, accused the military regime of Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse of instituting a reign of terror in the former Dutch colony. "The Caribbean cannot stand aloof," he told reporters here. "We are asking the government... and the people of Barbados and other Caribbean territories to assist the Surinamese people through this difficult period." He added: "We are asking them to help us create conditions under which we can live peacefully. We want to be free to choose our own leaders, to choose our political system and to return to the democratic order."

Sewrajsingh, a former Suriname permanent representative to the United Nations, met officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, but he gave no details of the discussions. He leaves here tomorrow for Jamaica before going on to Costa Rica.

The Bouterse regime seized power in a 1980 coup that toppled the elected administration of Prime Minister Henck Arron. It has since embarked on building what it calls a new democracy in Suriname, in which the masses can have greater say in the country's administration.

The Council for the Liberation of Suriname is led by former President Henk Chin A Sen who served almost two years under Bouterse until he was sacked for opposing the country's drift to the left.

Sewrajsingh said the execution by the Army last December of 15 prominent Surinamese signalled the destruction of all democratic institutions and the end of all human rights, including freedom of expression. He said the council, formed earlier this year, has been waging a campaign to isolate Suriname economically and politically and was successful in getting the Dutch Government to suspend a multi-million dollar development aid programme to Paramaribo to protest the killing. "So far we have been successful in keeping that foreign aid suspended, so much so that the Surinamese Government is now finding itself in an extremely difficult financial position," Sewrajsingh said.

JAMAICAPARLIAMENT SUPPORTS REPUBLICAN JAMAICA

FL211127 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Sep 83 pp 1, 13

[Excerpts] The Joint Select (parliamentary) Committee on Constitutional and Electoral Reform has reaffirmed the agreement reached in principle in 1979 that Jamaica should proceed to Republican Status.

In an interim report tabled in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the committee also stated that it had reached agreement on proposals for an Electoral Commission to be entrenched in the Constitution -- an objective sought since 1979 when the current Electoral Advisory Committee was established as a temporary measure to advise the minister responsible for the conduct of electoral matters.

The committee held three meetings in the 1982/83 parliamentary session, and in the 1983/84 Session it has met twice, on August 17 and September 6 this year. The interim report, in effect, was "to report progress" and seek leave to continue its sittings. On the motion of House Leader the Hon J.A.Q. Smith, the House granted approval for the committee to continue sitting.

THE INTERIM REPORT STATES

"Agreement on Republican Status was reached in principle from 1979. This Committee has adopted the agreement reached in principle in 1979. The Committee has begun to discuss the necessary implementation steps with particular reference to method of appointment and functions of the Head of State. The opposition has presented a memorandum and the Government expects to take its suggestions to the Committee shortly."

The opposition PNP [People's National Party] memorandum states as follows: "We would like to make clear the position of the People's National Party with respect to the abolition of the monarchy and its replacement by a republican form of Government in Jamaica. This position is as follows:

"1. As already agreed the executive authority of Jamaica is to be vested in the cabinet subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The office of president will be formally established in the Constitution. The functions of the President will be ceremonial rather than executive. These functions will be the same as presently obtains in respect of the governor general. It is to be recorded that although the People's National Party supports the principles of an elected president with executive functions, we have agreed on the above position in order to achieve a consensus so that we can ensure the achievement of our prime objective at this stage of our development, that is, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republican status for Jamaica. We feel that this is of prime importance in the interest of real sovereignty and the integrity of the political process in Jamaica and the Jamaican people.

"2. In so far as the method of appointment of the governor general is concerned, we suggest appointment by two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together. However, we are prepared to agree to any reasonable method of appointment put forward by the Government for the reasons as stated in (1) above.

"3. With respect to the functions of the President, although in 1 above, we will support, as already agreed, the principle of the functions being the same as presently obtains in respect of the governor general, we are prepared to agree to any reasonable extensions of those functions put forward by the government.

"4. In view of 1 to 3 above, we see no reason why agreement cannot be formalised on all these matters immediately in order to meet the same timetable as is now being scheduled for the creation and entrenchment in the Consitution of the Electoral Commission.

"We therefore urge the Committee to embark upon prompt action in this regard."

Members of the Committee are the Hon T.M. Forerest, chairman; the Hon Winston Paulding, the Hon J.A.G. Smith, Mr Cecil July, Mr Dudley Thompson, Mr Seymour Mullings, Mr Ralph Brown -- the House members; and from the Senate, the Hon O.G. Harding, Senator Abe Dabdoub, Senator Carl Rattray, and Seantor Hugh Small.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS

FL212050 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 21, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers today opened the annual Commonwealth finance ministers conference -- the second ever held here -- with a call for them to play a more active role in the design of the game governing international trade and financial flows.

At the impressive hour-long opening ceremony -- prelude to two days of discussion on a major report on the world's financial and trading system -- Chambers said that while he did not expect unanimity, he hoped the meeting would give at least broad endorsement to the report. However, he said that the endorsement of the document should not be unmindful of the political realities of the world.

"Accordingly, I believe that we should not be content to adhere to well-worn policies and approaches that are increasingly divorced from these realities," he said. "I submit that the time has come for the developing countries to begin together the quest for practical measures designed to reduce the historical dependence of our countries on events in the developed countries," Chambers said.

Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal told the more than 300 delegates from 49 independent states representing one-third of the world's people that this meeting contained the vital elements of "consensus-building" lacking in similar gatherings. Ramphal said the opportunity was present for frank, across-the-board discussions between ministers from industrialised, newly industrialising, middle-income, low-income, the poorest, and the smallest countries, to share the problems of the world economy "in the round." He added that such opportunities acquired a heightened value when severe economic difficulties everywhere encourage an instinct of self-preservation, a retreat from the multilateralism that has sustained the world throughout the post-war period.

"In the end, it is not so much the communique at the close of your discussions as the closeness of the next two days in Port-of-Spain that can most contribute to the search for solutions to global economic problems as serious as any that the world has faced in the last 30 years," Ramphal said.

The Commonwealth's longest serving finance minister, Sri Lanka's Ronnie Del Mel -- attending his seventh such conference -- said that more than ever, the conference had the chance to help the world make wise decisions in a pragmatic manner. He said while it was true that the meeting had no mandate for concrete action, it could be useful in consensus building.

Consensus is being sought on the report -- towards a new Bretton Woods -- which is seen as an important contribution to the global discussions on the call for a new world conference similar to the meeting in the United States in 1944 which set up the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

It was prepared by a group of nine bankers and economists set up by Secretary General Ramphal after Commonwealth ministers asked for a study of the global trading and payments system when they met in London last year.

This report is expected to draw wide attention in Washington when finance ministers and bankers attend the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank at the conclusion of the Commonwealth confab here.

Ramphal said the report offers a great chance for the Commonwealth -- the first inter-government group to look to a new Bretton Woods -- to serve the [word indistinct] community by pointing the way to consensus.

"The purpose of your consultations on the study is not to turn this first consideration of it into a negotiation on specifics -- although there is much I believe on which you will agree -- but to explore its potential for being worthy of your broad endorsement and your commendation of it for consideration by the international community and more specifically by Commonwealth leaders in New Delhi," he said.

The report straddles issues of money and finance as well as of trade.

Chambers Scores Developed World

FL212052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 21, CANA -- Developed countries today received a typical Caribbean "tongue-lashing" from Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers who charged them with responding to the needs and problems of the Third World "with a great deal of hesitation and caution."

He told finance ministers and more than 300 delegates from 49 independent Commonwealth states here that at the same time, the industrialised countries continued to pursue restrictive policies which were inimical to the restoration of dynamism in the growth process in their economies as well as in the rest of the world.

"So, faced today with problems largely not of their own making, the developing countries are often required to seek solutions in measures that are usually not relevant to their economic and political conditions," Chambers said.

Chambers said that recently there had been signs that economic recovery had commenced in some of the developed countries.

However, he pointed out that serious questions have been raised as to whether the recovery could be sustained, and as to the beneficial effect, if any, for the poorer countries.

Said the Trinidad and Tobago leader: "Widespread currency is being given to statements that recovery in the developed countries will automatically correct the current problems of the developing countries. But this may very well be a position of more expediency which only deflects from the need to introduce more fundamental reforms to facilitate the resumption of economic growth in the developing countries."

He added: "In spite of all the available evidence, there seems to be a marked reluctance in the developed world to accept the fact that everyone stands to gain from more equitable global economic relationships."

Clearly, Chambers said, there was now sufficient evidence to support the view that has been widely articulated that the developed countries ought to take cognisance of the developing countries as trading partners, as sources of raw materials, as suppliers of energy, and as providers of capital.

"Opening the markets of the developed countries to exports of manufactured goods for developing countries would also serve the collective interest," he declared.

Chambers told the delegates that they were meeting at a time when the international economy is in a state of crisis; when monetary and financial relationships among countries are riddled with uncertainty; when opportunities for official aid and market borrowing have been considerably reduced; when not only are the prices of primary commodities at their lowest level for 50 years, but also developing countries are finding it increasingly difficult to market their manufactured goods because of increasing protectionism in the major industrialised economies; and when, lamentably, expenditure on armaments continues to consume valuable resources which could contribute significantly to reducing absolute poverty and enhancing the economic circumstances of the developing world.

He said that the critical problem confronting the world was that the international system of economic and trade relations devised almost 40 years ago was now manifestly inadequate for the needs of the world community.

Chambers said that for a while, the Bretton Woods institutions being examined by the Commonwealth finance ministers appeared to be functioning, and developing countries, with some exceptions, were able to enjoy a period of substantial progress and reasonably high economic growth.

However, he charged that the cycle of unprecedented growth masked the inadequacies of the Brettons Woods institutions. And by the end of the 1960's, it had already become apparent that they could not fully cope with the demands on them and the optimism of earlier times began to give way.

In the case of my own country, Trinidad and Tobago, no sooner had revenues become more buoyant and economic activity more vigorous from the mid-up's, than there was a spurt in demand for the goods and services of the developed countries, he said.

He added: "Indeed, in common with many other oil exporting countries, Trinidad and Tobago dedicated a substantial proportion of its increased revenues -- well above the official United Nations target for development assistance -- to provide direct financial assistance to neighbouring countries which were short of foreign exchange and therefore finding it difficult to sustain their imports from the developed countries."

In addition, he said, these countries provided funds to the international lending agencies through the purchase of bonds and by permitting access to their domestic capital markets.

Chambers said it was clear there was a nexus between economic activity and import capacity in the developing countries, and investment production and exports from the developed countries.

The empirical evidence, he said, and the statistics were available and they tell the whole story. Thus there should be no need to defend the legitimate demands of the developing world for a new international economic order.

In the light of this interdependence, the response of the developed countries should not, I submit, be recourse to protectionism and the narrowing of access to their markets, but a restructuring of their economies to take account of a new international division of labour. High growth rates at near full employment and low inflation cannot be sustained without the close cooperation between the developed and the developing countries, he said.

He felt that the time had come for the developing countries to begin together the quest for practical measures designed to reduce the historical dependence of these countries on events in the developed countries.

We must use the fund of experience which we possess and which we have accumulated after travelling the long, hard, and frustrating road of development to play a more active role in the design of the rules of the game governing trade and financial flows, he said.

Chambers said the world seemed poised between the threshold of a new period of prosperity and the brink of a world-wide and long-lasting economic decline.

I am certain that, representing as we do one-third of the world's nations, our work over the next few days must be significant for the achievement of that change in the direction which is so crucial for the restoration of buoyant growth in the world economy and prosperity for the people whom we represent, the Trinidad and Tobago leader said.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION CHANNELS OPENED -- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 8, CANA -- Two channels recently opened by state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Television (TTT) will act as "a stimulant for artistes," according to TTT's general manager, Roy Watts. Channels 9 and 14 began operations on August 31 - the 21st anniversary of Trinidad and Tobago's political independence from Britain. TTT, which has a monopoly on television broadcasting in the twin-island republic, had been operating on channels 2 and 13. The new channels will "provide a vehicle for projecting artistes in general," said Watts. The new channels will offer entertainment, education, and public affairs programmes, with the emphasis on local matters, said the TTT general manager. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2320 GMT 8 Sep 83 FL]

ECUADORFOREIGN MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS IN BULGARIA

For Bulgarian media coverage of the visit to Bulgaria of Ecuadoran Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, including his talks with Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, see the Bulgaria section of the 21 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GUYANAEXCHANGE OF SCIENCE PERSONNEL WITH CUBA PLANNED

FL201930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1846 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 20, CANA -- Plans are being finalised for the exchange of personnel between Guyana and Cuba in the field of science, under a bilateral agreement, Cuban Professor Reynaldo Plaez Lopez has said here.

Professor Lopez was on a one month course in statistics and statistical design here at the Institute of Applied Science and Technology (IAST).

The course was made possible following talks between the local institute and the National Centre for Scientific Research in Cuba.

Professor Lopez said "our institute can provide further help in statistics and statistical help for Guyanese. This subject is very important for those going on to do research work."

VENEZUELAPRESIDENT DENIES TWO MINISTERS RESIGNED

PA220153 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Excerpts] President Luis Herrera Campins today categorically denied reports that Finance Minister Arturo Sosa and Planning Minister Maritza Izaguirre have resigned their posts. President Herrera Campins said he respected the source, but [words indistinct].

Arturo Sosa and President Herrera Campins met at La Casona. At the end of the meeting, Sosa commented on the subjects they discussed.

Following the meeting in La Casona, the president went to the Miraflores Palace, where he hosted a cocktail party for the participants of SELA's ninth regular meeting. This is when he denied reports of the alleged resignation of Ministers Arturo Sosa and Maritza Izaguirre.